

## BIGGER SCHOOL BOARD PLAN DEFEATED; AWAIT APPROPRIATION ACTION

Houses Refuses by Vote of 70 to 28 to Substitute for Adverse Report the Bill Calling for a Committee of 26 Members

### LIVELY DEBATE ENSUES

Representative Sullivan Declares Majority of Present Members Reside in Ward 11—Mr. Cox Willing to Enter Compromise

Substitution was refused by a vote of 70 to 28 in the House today when action was taken on the move to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill to increase the Boston school committee from five members to 26.

Representative Carr of Boston, during the debate announced that if the bill were substituted he would offer an amendment. Asked what his proposed amendment was Mr. Carr said he would have the board increased to nine members and have the proposition referred to the voters.

Representative Cox of Boston opposed the bill, declaring it an attempt to return to the old situation.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, who made the motion to substitute, spoke in favor of the bill, saying he believed all sections of the city should be represented on the school board. At the present time, he said, the majority of the school board reside in ward 11.

Representatives Donovan, McGrath and Giblin of Boston spoke for the bill. Mr. McGrath said that the labor men of the city, as represented by the officials of their unions, were in favor of a larger school committee.

Representative Wilson of Brighton opposed the measure declaring that it made little difference where the members of the school committee resided so long as they were fit for the office they held. He admitted it was a fact that three of the five members resided in ward 11, one member having moved there very recently.

## BASIN DREDGING URGED IN REPORT

In the House today the committee on ways and means reported ought to pass on the bill providing for dredging the Charles river basin between North Beacon street in Boston and Galen street in the town of Watertown.

Harbors and public lands reported an order providing for the appointment of a special recess committee, to consist of two senators and five representatives, to consider the question of the supervision of nontidal rivers and streams, and of the great ponds of the commonwealth, and as to the development and ownership of the water powers of such waters. Referred to rules.

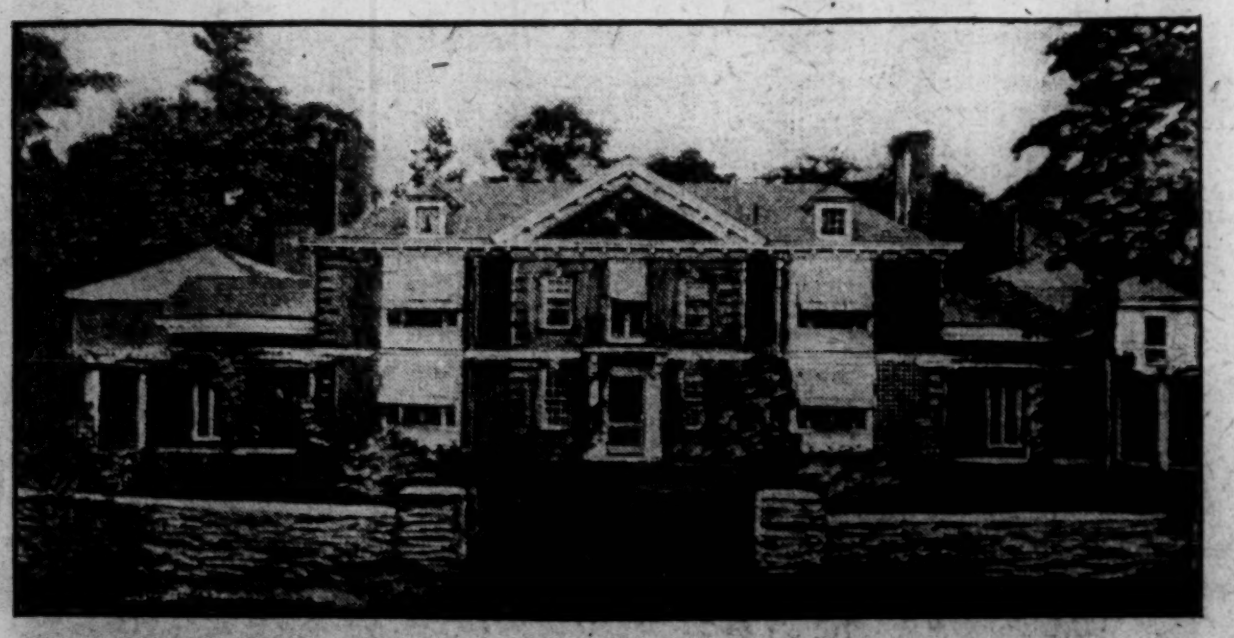
## SUMMER CAPITAL AMONG HILLS TO BE MADE READY

CORNISH, N. H.—Winston Churchill's country house, Harlakenden, situated in the Connecticut river valley with the Green mountains as a setting, is to be made ready for President Woodrow Wilson as soon as he is prepared to take up his summer residence there.

The President will find seclusion in the Churchill place and yet he will be accessible to all visitors he may wish to entertain. Among his neighbors will be Maxfield Parrish, Kenyon Cox and other artists.

Harlakenden house is reached most easily from Windsor, the distance from the railroad station being three miles. The estate comprises about 70 acres of field and woodland with buildings, and until purchased a number of years ago by Mr. Churchill was a typical New England farm and homestead.

## PRESIDENT TO OCCUPY HARLAKENDEN HOUSE



Winston Churchill's New Hampshire country place retired yet accessible

## GOV. FOSS URGES FREE FOODS AND RAW MATERIALS

Bay State Executive Sends Message to Legislature Requesting Memorial to Congress on Subject of Revising the Tariff

### ASKS FOR FAIR TRADE

Reciprocity Pointed Out as Need in Opening Up Markets of the World to Products and Manufactures of the United States

Declaring a merchant marine a better aid to international peace than warships, Gov. Foss sent a message to the Legislature today urging a memorial to Congress for reciprocity, free foods and raw materials. The Governor says he believes in neither retaliation nor free trade but fair-trade and urges reciprocity as the basis for tariff revision.

The message, which covered 81 printed pages, was received in the House and referred to the committee on federal relations.

After reviewing the history of the Democratic party in this state for the last decade the Governor says:

"Our recent tariff history is full of illustrations of decreases in duties which help American producers. An emphatic demand for resolute tariff reduction is in no way hostile to American industry. A downward revision of the tariff has been going on for 40 years. It is untrue to say that American industry has been held in check by protective duties. The truth is that these duties have resulted in the phenomenal growth of American industry during that period. The evils lie in the failure to continue the process of reduction, to apply it generally, to reduce decisively and to establish as a rule of law the proper method of such reduction."

The Governor uses several pages of his message in pointing out the foreign markets open to the United States and concludes that reciprocity is the remedy for the results of exclusion. He continues: "Some Massachusetts shoe manufacturers were alarmed at the sale in this country of a small order of English shoes as a result of the recent reduction of the protection on shoes from 25 per cent, until it was pointed out that the same reduction was followed by an enormous increase of exports of Massachusetts-made shoes."

"There is no reason why our people should not have the peculiar kind of shoes bought from England nor any reason why our manufacturers shouldn't be challenged to make them. That is the best possible lead for manufacturers who desire to capture foreign markets."

"In the same way there is no reason why the Dutch standard of color should be kept out the low-priced pure dark sugar, which our people were formerly glad to use, just to give the sugar trust a monopoly of sugar refining."

"Tariff reduction is, therefore, desirable in itself; reductions should be made wherever fairness and the common interest will permit them."

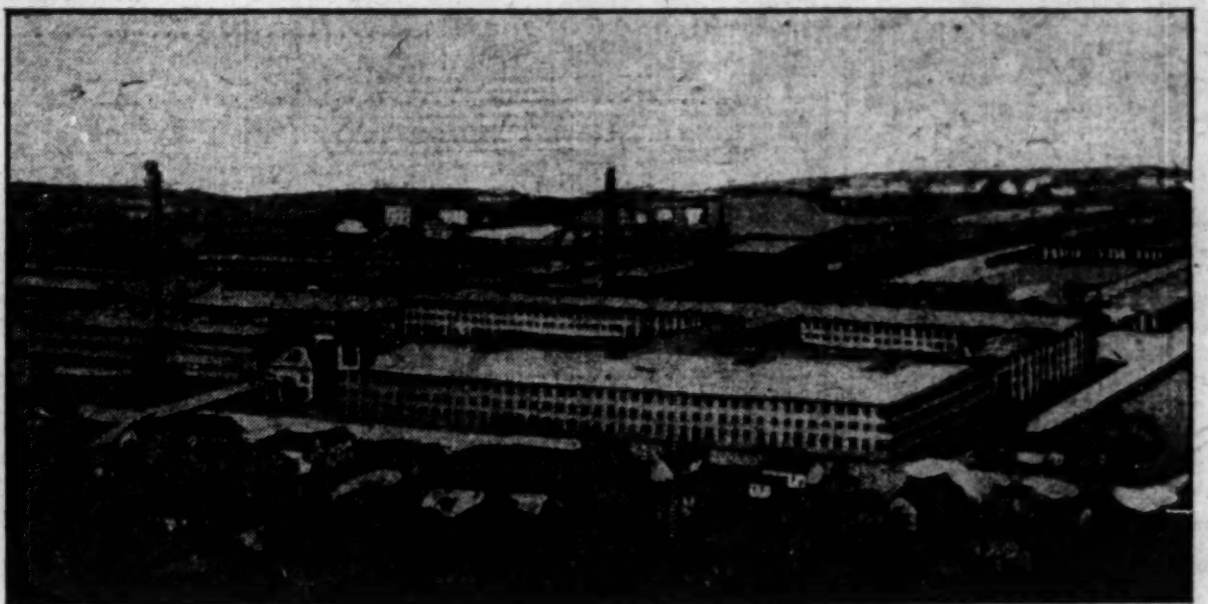
"Equal opportunity in the home market and a fair chance in the foreign market is all the American manufacturer asks. With the reduction of the tariff will come an expansion of our foreign trade. When we have secured the foreign markets, concern for the home market will be past."

"The carrying trade is, thus, an integral part of a national system of industry and commerce."

"With the policy of reduction should be coupled, therefore, a program of reciprocal trade agreements with all nations. To fail to reduce the tariff and to abandon reciprocity at this time, is to abandon the future of American commerce, to give up hope, and to give way to complacency—or despair."

"The Republican attitude assumed that there are no more markets open to American producers. We should say most emphatically that to the products of American labor no market should be closed."

## MILLS AFFECTED BY STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES



View of Draper Company's works, Hopedale, Mass.

## MAYOR'S \$21,000,000 BUDGET GOES THROUGH WITHOUT CUT

City Council, for First Time in History, Passes Annual Appropriation Bill With No Reduction—Rules Suspended to Put Measure Into Effect at Once

The city council has passed the annual appropriation bill amounting to \$21,002,808.00, suspending rules so that the bill may go into effect at once. It is the first mayor's budget that has ever been passed unchanged by a Boston city council.

In addition the council yesterday passed loan orders amounting to \$825,000 through to their final reading and loan orders totaling \$1,475,000 to a second reading.

The new loan orders passed called for \$175,000 for the new high pressure water system for fire protection; \$300,000 for new streets; \$600,000 for sewerage work; \$50,000 for a library in East Boston; \$75,000 for Chelsea bridge, south; \$175,000 for improvements at Long Island and \$100,000 for improvements at various playgrounds.

The council rejected a supplementary appropriation bill amounting to \$217,000, and approved Mayor Fitzgerald's action in withdrawing, loan orders amounting to \$1,021,000. This supplementary bill contained, among other things, an item for \$17,000 for the public works department, an amount to be used for increasing the pay of the city laborers from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day.

Loan orders passed finally were those which provided \$100,000 for a new police station in South Boston, \$125,000 for a municipal building in Charlestown and \$400,000 for a separate system of drainage, Charles river basin.

The council rejected without prejudice the loan order of \$82,000 for Jersey street continuation.

Resolutions were rejected favoring the

establishment of a municipal weekly in Boston; also a proposition to enlarge the City Record to three times its present size and throw space open to the political parties for discussions.

The committee on Parkman fund reported two orders, which under the rules were laid on the table until the next meeting, namely, \$50,000 for re-soiling and irrigation of Boston Common and \$10,000 for the zoo.

The mayor also sent orders providing \$25,000 for Orchard park and \$25,000 additional for the zoo and aquarium, the money to be provided out of the Parkman income. The orders were referred to the committee on Parkman fund.

A tentative proposal made by the Consolidated Gas Company for a contract to light the streets of the city at \$21.50 a lamp, a saving of \$35,000 a year, was made known for the first time by Commissioner Bourke at the session of the executive committee, before which he appeared to answer to questions of Councilman Smith.

Councilman Smith secured the passage of an order providing for the planting of shade trees on the southerly side of Chestnut street in ward 11. The same councilman introduced an order authorizing the mayor to sell a parcel of land on Chestnut Hill avenue, Brighton, containing over 500,000 square feet, at a price not less than 50 cents a square foot. This will give the commissioner of public works enough money to buy a tract of land near the railroad at a much cheaper price and erect an incinerator for the district.

## MERCHANTS PLAN BIG SEND-OFF FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PARTY

Plans for a celebration as a tribute to the importance of the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are being made. A parade of business men, accompanied by bands, with Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, state and city officials, and officials of the chamber in line, from the common to the steamboat wharf, is proposed. At the wharf a send-off to the seventy-odd New England representatives is the plan.

Those who go as far as Panama with the party on the Metapan will sail at noon on April 24. The Panama party will separate from the others after having seen the canal.

While the South American tourists will continue their three-months trip by the steamship Guatemala to Mollendo, Peru, the other New England representatives will go down the east coast of Colombia, stopping at Cartagena and Port of Colombia. The latter party will reach Santa Marta on May 5 and start on the return trip the next day.

The party remaining on the Metapan

will act as the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce to Colombia.

The Panama party up to date is as follows: Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Miss Rose Fitzgerald, C. W. Robie, Fred B. Rice, Capt. J. G. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Rice, Kirk Boott, Bernard L. Makepeace, Stephen B. Jones, F. H. Becker, Mrs. James Logan, Miss Alice Logan, Walter G. Coleman, Paul H. Knowlton, George H. Lowe, Alvin Hollis, Lott Phillips, W. B. Nichols, C. E. Haskins, Miss Gertrude Bright, Mrs. Edward B. Lewis, Mrs. M. C. Moore.

### TWENTY ESCAPE FROM HOUSE

Twenty people were driven from their homes this morning when a fire in the one-story building at 38 Causeway street, occupied by Hedore Singer, as a furnishing establishment, caused a damage of about \$2500. It spread to the three and four-story brick buildings on each side. While the firemen were attending to a fire at 13 Elm street, corner of Brattle square, the alarm was sounded for the Causeway street fire, bringing out apparatus for a double-alarm fire.

## DRAPER MILLS OFFICERS TURN DOWN DEMANDS

Strikers Present Their Requests at Meeting With Charles E. Nutting Acting as Agent for Company's Board of Directors

### PLEAS CALLED HIGH

After Being Paid Off This Afternoon Men Are Expected to Vote on Question of Keeping Up Contest or Going to Work

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Members of the board of directors of the Draper company today refused the demands of the strikers in a statement presented them through Superintendent Charles E. Nutting, acting as an intermediary between the strikers and the management.

A committee representing the strikers, with F. J. Bell as spokesman, met Mr. Nutting in a closely-guarded office in the mills, when they presented their demands.

Simultaneously the board of directors held a special meeting in another part of the plant and after about an hour turned over to Superintendent Nutting the following statement, with instructions for him to convey the message to the men:

"The request which has been presented by the committee of our workers affiliated with the so-called I. W. W. has been carefully considered by the directors of the Draper Company and has been refused."

(Signed) "Board of Directors."

The statement of the strike committee presented to Superintendent Nutting was in part as follows: "Believing that the conditions within the plant are not as they should be and believing that they could be bettered we have taken upon ourselves to make certain demands upon the officials."

"But these are not the only reasons that induce us to strike. What contributed to our discontent was the fact that the foremen were haughty and insolent to us. They looked after their own personal interests and not after the interests of the company. Therefore we respectfully and earnestly desire that the company shall come to agreement with us in regard to the trouble in which we are now engaged."

"The demands that we wish to make were formulated and agreed upon by the strikers themselves in a public assembly. With regard to these we earnestly desire an early reply."

Following are the specific demands: "The workers desire the company to recognize the shop committee which shall consist of the strikers themselves whose function shall be to adjust any difficulty that hereafter may arise."

"Second, that the workday shall consist of not more than nine hours."

"Third, that the piece work system be entirely abolished."

"Fourth, that an advance of 10 to 20 per cent be granted in wages."

"Fifth, that no partiality shall be shown to anyone."

"Sixth, that the company will feel

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## MRS. PANKHURST GETS THREE-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE

London Woman Suffrage Leader Is Convicted on Charge of Inciting to Commit Damage

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, suffrage leader, was found guilty this afternoon of "inciting to the malicious destruction of property," by a jury at Old Bailey, London's central criminal court. She was sentenced to three years penal servitude by Justice Lush.

In delivering a verdict of guilty, the jury asked the magistrate to show mercy. The maximum penalty is 14 years. A demonstration by suffragists in the courtroom followed announcement of the sentence.

## LOBSTER MARKET HAS BIG SUPPLY FROM YARMOUTH

The Yarmouth line steamer Boston arrived today from Yarmouth, N. S., with nearly 600 crates of live lobsters. The shipment was entirely unexpected and is unusually large when compared to the receipts of the past few weeks. It was reported Wednesday that less than 150 crates were shipped by the Boston. Interest ran high, as the price was expected to soar today.

Approximately 60,000 live crustaceans were put on the market, as the steamer City of Bangor had 14 barrels from Rockland, in addition to those on the Boston. Lobster dealers quoted 20 to 25 cents a pound for lobster this afternoon, a drop of almost two-thirds on the price quoted Tuesday.

### AMENDMENT PROTESTED

D. P. Sweeney and H. S. Bean, representing the wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers in Boston, appeared before the committee on public health today, in connection with the several bills dealing with the sale of those articles. They protested against the amendment of the law which takes out the word "knowingly" in the pure food act. It was asserted that a hardship would be put upon dealers in fruit who sell the article just as it comes to them in large quantities.

## STREET IN TOWN AFFECTED BY STRIKE



Lincoln square and Main street, Milford, Mass.

## DESERTING COOK HOLDS STEAMER

Just before the scheduled hour of sailing for Manzanillo of the Norwegian steamship Dronning Maud the cook deserted, which delayed the departure of the vessel several hours. Captain Ringen anchored the craft on the South Boston flats after coming down from Lawrence & Wiggins' pier at Charlestown, where a cargo of sugar was discharged. A tug was hailed, and the captain went ashore. A cook was found after some delay, and the Dronning Maud left the harbor at noon.

A drifting bell or whistling buoy was passed 10 miles east of Montauk point Wednesday by the Clyde steamer Chippewa, which arrived here today from Jacksonville and Charleston, according to Captain Maguire. It resembled the Gay Head buoy. The Chippewa brought 850,000 feet of lumber, besides other cargo.

## CHAMBER BOARD AND RAILROAD MEN TO MEET

Conferences between the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the officials of the different railroad departments in this city are to be numerous and to continue for some time in pursuance of the obligations vested in the directors by the vote of the members of the chamber to carry out the recommendations contained in their report.

James J. Stercor, president of the chamber, will not meet with the directors today according to James A. McKibben, general secretary, but the first step toward securing the results hoped for by the chamber in the New England railroad situation will be started according to James A. McKibben, general secretary.

Mr. McKibben said that it might be found necessary to appoint new committees to handle specific subjects in connection with the improvements requested.

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# Great Britain May Be Forced to Act by Anarchy in Persia

## ANARCHY MAY FORCE BRITISH HAND IN PERSIA

Special Committee Points Out That Salar-ed-Dowleh, the Brother of Exiled Shah, Is Governor of Country's Gate

### CHAOS IN GULF ZONE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Persian committee have issued a communication in which they draw attention to the fact that Salar-ed-Dowleh has been appointed Governor of the province of Gilan, which lies along the southwest shore of the Caspian. The committee point out that this province is the gate of Persia, and they lament the appointment of the brother of the exiled Shah, Muhammad Ali, on the ground that it is practically placing the country at the disposal of a man who has been expelled as absolutely incapable of governing it.

The information of the Persian committee is commonly reliable and exact. In this instance, they would seem, however, to be troubling themselves rather unnecessarily. The amount of fraternal affection between oriental princes has been illustrated for centuries in the atrocities attendant upon the accession of the Caliph at Constantinople. Salar-ed-Dowleh is a typically turbulent tribesman, far more likely to lock the gate in his brother's face preparatory to forcing his own way up the steps of the Peacock throne, than of unloosing it to welcome a man whose record is not calculated to inspire him with confidence for his own immediate future safety.

### Anarchy Is Real Danger

The real danger of Persia lies elsewhere. It lies in the hopeless anarchy which is surging over the whole country in every place where the ponies of the Russian Cossacks are not stable.

When the entente between Russia and the United Kingdom was negotiated, Persia was divided into three zones. The northern sphere of influence formed by a line stretching south from the Zulfikar pass to Yazd, and thence north to Kermandshah, was to be regarded as the sphere of Russian influence.

The southern sphere, stretching north from Bunder Abbas, on the Persian gulf, to Kerman, and thence bending further northward to Birjand, was to be regarded as the sphere of British influence. Further than this, the British foreign office would not go. The Indian government, and the commander-in-chief in India, as well as every other soldier applied to, insisted that the size of the

## ROYAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF



King of Greece, former Crown Prince Constantine, who became well known in London as Duke of Sparta

Indian army precluded the empire from becoming responsible for any larger extent of territory.

As a result, the gulf or neutral zone was left between the other spheres, and, though there is every reason to believe that there is a secret agreement by which this zone is to be regarded as under British influence, no public announcement of this has ever been made. Now it is in the gulf or neutral zone that anarchy has become most rampant, and it is here that there is no one to enforce order.

### Russia Keeps Order

In the Russian zone a rough sort of order has been maintained. The province of Azerbaijan, on the Caucasian frontier, has practically passed under Russian rule, and an army of nominally 15,000 men, but actually of some 25,000, is policing the remainder of the Russian sphere, from the borders of Turkey's empire in Asia Minor to the borders of Russia's own transcaucasian provinces.

In the British sphere, there has been practically no disturbance, and except for perhaps a few consular guards, not a single sowar has been shipped from Karachi to Bunder Abbas. But, curiously enough, to the neutral zone certain troops have been moved, and there is, as every one knows, the regiment of Central India horse practically shut up in Shiraz, from whence, as was pointed out months ago in The Christian Science Monitor, and as no one has ever been able to deny, it would take probably a division of Indian troops to rescue it, supposing it were not set upon and overwhelmed whilst the expedition was on its way.

Now it is interesting to study the position of Teheran. A child Shah nominally rules a country without a government. The regent, a cultivated gentleman, absolutely unequal to playing the part, which badly needs playing, of a Mughal Barber in Persia, has fled to Europe, and absolutely declines to return, on any terms, to Teheran. The Mejlis has not been summoned for months, and it would probably be absolute waste of time to summon it. There is no money in the exchequer, and never has been since Mr. Shuster was driven out, by Russian intrigue.

There is a Swedish gendarmierie, under Colonel Hjalmarson, which consists of some 1700 men, for the enforcement of order in an empire. Colonel Hjalmarson declares that he will advance southward presently, in the direction of Shiraz. This means that if he does, he and his men will probably be lost in a tangle of deserts and hills where they may very easily experience the fate of the column which marched out of Kabul some 70 ears ago.

### India Horse Penned In

At Shiraz, the Central India horse await them, unable to penetrate beyond their own cantonments without becoming the targets for the sniping tactics of the tribesmen in the neighborhood. Nearly every officer of the regiment has

been fired at from time to time, and one of them, Captain Eckford, has lost his life in this way. A British surveyor, working on the coast at Mekran, was sent into Jask stripped to the skin. Bunder Abbas, intended for one of the principal stations on the projected Trans-Persian railway, is shut up by the tribes, and the great caravan routes are as securely closed as if they were held by a foreign enemy. Still Downing street makes no sign, except to order the Central India horse, in a sense never meant by Cromwell, to keep their powder dry.

It is perfectly certain that something will have to be done. The "strangling of Persia" is becoming a little too apparent. Sir Edward Grey will have to realize that a policy of masterly inactivity, which develops into anarchy is an impossibility. Sooner or later, an expedition will have to be sent into southern Persia, or else the British foreign office will have to give up the farce of exercising influence where no influence is exercised, and permit somebody else to take its place.

### MASTERS DECLINE BAKERS DEMANDS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the master bakers held recently, the circular issued by the strike committee of the amalgamated union of operative bakers and confectioners was discussed. In Mr. Montano, the secretary of the strike committee's letter it was averred that it was generally admitted that the conditions of labor now prevailing in the London bakery trade needed reform and the hearty cooperation of the masters with the union's efforts on behalf of the bakers was moved.

A resolution was moved immediately by Mr. Johnston that the society decline to accept the men's platform, and though conciliatory methods were advocated by other speakers, Mr. Johnston's resolution was carried unanimously with the amendment moved by Mr. Kerslake, the vice-president, to the effect that an output of 10 sacks per man per week was the rate of labor demanded by the employers, and that a committee of representatives of the protection society and the amalgamated union be formed to consider circumstances of output as the necessity arose.

## GREECE'S NEW KING HAS WON PRAISE AS LEADER IN WAR

Salonika, Ellassona and Yanina Victories in Present Campaign Have Wiped Out the Memories of the Crushing Defeat of His Army in 1897 by Edhem Pasha

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Crown Prince Constantine, who has just succeeded to the throne of Greece, is well known on the continent and in London, which he has often visited as the Duke of Sparta. His father was a Dane, a son of Christian IX. of Denmark, and his mother a Russian, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, a brother of Alexander II.

He was born in Athens, and brought up under an English governess and German and Greek tutors. Later on he visited Berlin, where he received his education as a soldier, being attached to the second regiment of Prussian foot guards. In 1889 he married the Princess Sophia, daughter of the Emperor Frederick and the princess royal of England, and so became a brother-in-law of the Kaiser. He has five children, of whom the eldest, Prince Alexander, will in turn become the Duke of Sparta and crown prince. In 1897 he took command of the Greek troops in the war with Turkey. His first experience as a soldier was an unfortunate one. His army was crushed by that of Edhem Pasha, in Thessaly, and for a time his reputation was eclipsed.

### Military League Won

The effect of this was seen 12 years later, when, in the midst of the Cretan disturbances, M. Rallis undertook the reformation of the army. In reply to M. Rallis, the military league was formed, with the result that on Aug. 28, 1909, the league took possession of one of the hills overlooking Athens and sent an ultimatum to the premier containing their demands. M. Rallis resigned and was succeeded by M. Mavromichalis, who granted the demands of the league. The immediate effect of this was the promulgation of further demands, including the removal of the royal princes from their commands in the army.

In order to avoid disturbances of any sort, the crown prince, who was then commander-in-chief, requested the min-

ister of war to place him on the retired list. This request having been complied with, the prince left Greece for Germany, being received everywhere on his way through Greece with the greatest respect by the people. In April last, the prince, having lived down the opposition of the army, was appointed inspector general of the forces, and on the outbreak of the present war, took command of the troops in the field.

### His Strategy Praised

He soon showed that he was a soldier of considerable merit, and perhaps no officer commanding during the present war has received greater praise from the foreign attaches. His advance on Salonika and his victory at Ellassona were distinctly fine pieces of strategy and tactics, though, of course, it is the capture of Yanina which will be remembered as his principal work. The tactics by which he massed the army against the right wing of the Turks and then, by a night march, swung the army on to the Turkish left and crushed it by a sudden attack in the early morning, was entirely successful, and was the crowning effort of a campaign which wiped out the memories of the war in Thessaly and placed the army in a position it had not held for many centuries.

King Constantine at the moment of his accession was in Epirus, conducting the military operations for sweeping the Turks out of that province. It is from this country that the famous Albanian body guard of his father was drawn, the Epirote and southern Albanian wearing the kirtle ending at the knee in contradistinction to the tightly swathed legs of the northern tribesmen. The substantiation of the Greek claim to Epirus and that part of southern Albania which is claimed for the new state, will not be the least difficult of the tasks King Constantine has before him, but he will have to aid him M. Venizelos, the man his father found and trusted, one of the coolest and most balanced diplomats in Europe.

## AMITY OF BALKAN RACES WILL AID IN DIVIDING SPOIL

Speech by the Greek Premier Emphasizes Alliance and Is Against Aggrandizement

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—The difficulties attendant on annexation of conquered territory was the subject of a speech by M. Venizelos, recently, in the Greek chamber, in which he rebuked those irresponsible persons who stirred up resistance in the districts affected.

The speech is regarded as forever putting an end to the dreams of mere exclusive aggrandizement indulged by many of the political parties, and opening a new chapter in Greek history in which the unity and progress of the Balkan peoples as a whole will be kept in view.

"Each one of the nations who has taken part in the struggle for freedom," said the premier, "is forced by its sense of nationality to ask for as much territory as possible. We Greeks sincerely believe that we have contributed more than the others to the common struggle. The truth is that all the Balkan nations have contributed all their energy, and all their strength, morally and materially."

"We hope that in spite of everything the partitioning difficulties will be overcome. Our hope is based on the fact that the partition of the conquered territories will be made, not by local military authorities, who have no other point of view than the narrow one of military considerations, nor by the Chauvinistic element, but by responsible governments. These governments will be patriotic enough to be equitable and just, they will not lose sight of the fact that the preservation of the alliance between the Balkan peoples is a great factor in the success of the future, presenting as it does a happy contrast to their former antagonism."

## GERMAN PAPERS CRITICIZE ACTS OF "VOTE-WIVES"

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German papers are distinctly caustic on the subject of the "Vote-wives," as they term English suffragists, and are full of explanations of how Germany would treat such a crisis. Even the most radical papers join with the most conservative in denunciation of militancy, which they describe as "a daily exhibition of a strange mixture of naughtiness, practical joking, and high grade hysteria, which have become a public danger."

The Frankfurter Zeitung regards the members of the Women's Social and Political Union as criminals, and exhorts the cabinet not to omit to protect society owing to a gentleness which would be quite out of place. The time must come, it says, when the cabinet, so strangely sensitive to feminism, will have to put public safety before political gallantry.

## G. E. BUCKLE WILL COMPLETE BOOK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The choice of a successor to Mr. Monypenny to complete the "Life of Disraeli" which he had undertaken at the request of the trustees of the Beaconsfield estate, has fallen on G. E. Buckle, until recently editor of the Times. The first two volumes of the book were recognized as something more than an ordinary literary success, and Mr. Buckle will have a hard task in completing the remainder on the same level.

The choice of Lord Rothschild and his colleagues was probably largely decided by the fact that during the completion of the earlier volumes Mr. Buckle had been in close and constant communication with Mr. Monypenny, and is perhaps better able than any other person to pick up the threads of the story where he left them.

## PICTURESQUE GUARDS OF ROYALTY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Two of the famous Albanian bodyguard of King of Greece, showing kirtle ending at the knee

## BELGIUM LOOKS UPON STRIKE AS SURE TO OCCUR

Government Leader Goes to Switzerland and Leaves Country to Meet the Situation in His Absence as Best It May

## FEELING IN TOWNS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—The departure of the Belgian premier for Switzerland until after the 14th has destroyed the last hope of an arrangement being made to prevent a general strike.

Feeling in various parts of the country varies considerably. Certain towns such as Charleroi and Mons are enthusiastic, whilst in Liege and Antwerp there is some hesitation. Everywhere preparations are continuing and there is the greatest curiosity and much uneasiness as to what will happen when the day comes.

## BRITISH ROYALTY TO SEE WEDDING

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—The King and Queen have accepted the invitation of the Kaiser to visit Berlin and attend the wedding on May 24 of Princess Louise with Prince Ernest of Cumberland.

## BERLIN-POTSDAM ROAD TO BE BUILT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—A new road for motor traffic from Berlin to Potsdam is to be built within the next three years. To carry the scheme to completion a limited liability company has been formed, known as the "Highroad Company," which is starting with a capital of £50,000. The authorities of the district through which the road is to run have stipulated that they shall have a share in the profits. It was at first proposed that the residents of the district should undertake the construction of the road, but as the taxpayers are not all motorists, it was finally decided that it was impossible to ask them to pay for what would only benefit a limited number of the population.

## SHELVING OF TAX ON FOOD AGREED TO BY UNIONISTS

Bonar Law, British Opposition Leader, Says Agricultural Burdens Would Be Lightened

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—The debate on tariff reform in the House of Commons yesterday was marked by the rallying of the Unionist party to the program of Bonar Law for temporarily shelving taxes on food whilst insisting on the immediate taxation of imported articles.

The leader of the opposition explained in winding up the debate that the part of the revenue derived from the industrial tariff would be used to lower the burdens on agriculture pending the moment when a tariff on food could be satisfactorily imposed.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE SOCIALISTS ACT

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG—The Socialists of the second chamber of Alsace-Lorraine have given notice of the following resolutions which they will move at the third reading of the budget.

(1) That the Diet should request the Statthalter to instruct the representative of Alsace-Lorraine in the federal council to vote against the increase of armaments.  
(2) That the Diet should ask the Statthalter to give instructions to the representative of Alsace-Lorraine in the federal council to the effect that in the event of the army bill becoming law, he should give his vote to projects of taxation necessitated to meet the extra military charges, provided these are levied entirely on capitalist property.

## DUTCH STUDENTS SEEK CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The student corps of the different universities of Holland are attempting to call an international students' conference to sit in The Hague during the dedication days of the peace palace in that city this summer. The students of the University of Amsterdam are inspiring the movement. It is thought that this will afford an opportunity, too, for students of all parts of the world to meet each other and to discuss student problems as they exist in the different countries.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round-Up."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."  
HOLLIS—"Olla Skinner in 'Kismet.'"  
KEITHS—"Vandeville."  
MAJESTIC—"Ready Money."  
PARK—"Oscar 908."  
PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players."  
SHUBERT—"Miss Emma Trentlin."  
TREMONT—"Top of the Morning."

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"A Man's Friends."  
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."  
CASINO—"The Beggar Student."  
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."  
COHAN—"May Irwin."  
COMEDY—"Fannie's First Play."  
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."  
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma."  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha."  
GLOBE—"Lady of the Silphs."  
GAIETY—"Stop Thief!"  
GRAND—"Count of Luxembourg."  
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."  
HYPHODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
Hudson—"Poor Little Rich Girl."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."  
LYCEUM—"H. B. Warner."  
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George."  
WALLACKS—"Ann Boyd."

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Blanche Bates."  
CORT—"The Silver Wedding."  
FIVE ARTS—"Miss Horan's Company."  
GARRICK—"Julius Caesar."  
GRAND—"George M. Cohan."  
ILLINOIS—"The Secret Chord."  
MICKERS—"Mrs. Leslie Carter."  
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape."  
POWERS—"The Yellow Jacket."

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Thursday, Steeple hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Miss Edith Bullard, assisted by Miss Anna Miller Wood.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twentieth Symphony rehearsal.  
Saturday, 8 p. m., twentieth Symphony concert.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., "The Creation," H. Del and H. S. Koenig.



# Manufactures Exported Show Expansion of French Trade

## FRENCH TRADE REVIVAL TOLD BY STATISTICS

All Branches of Exports Show Increase and Manufactured Articles Sent Abroad Have Made a Notable Advance

### IMPORTS DIMINISHING

(Special to the Monitor)  
BORDEAUX, France.—In spite of reports to the contrary the revival of French trade is not an illusion, as the following statistics serve to prove. In spite of the influence of the bad harvest the importation of food stuffs has diminished by \$320,000,000 and the total imports have diminished by about \$115,000,000, while the exports have increased by more than \$550,000,000, or to be exact \$559,500,000.

All branches of exports are going up, especially manufactured articles sent abroad, which have increased by \$329,530,000. In a single month, that of December, the rise in business was most noticeable. In this month alone imports diminished by more than \$40,000,000, or, in other words, more than one third of the total diminution for the year, whereas exports increased \$115,000,000, or more than one fifth of the total increase for the 12 months.

The following table of exports and imports for 1912 shows these figures more clearly:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
1912	1911	1912	1911
Food stuffs...	\$1,293,208,000	\$2,029,656,000	\$2,029,656,000
Raw materials...	\$4,022,098,000	\$4,325,220,000	\$4,325,220,000
Manufactured articles...	\$1,005,550,000	\$1,520,473,000	\$1,520,473,000
Total...	\$6,320,856,000	\$7,875,349,000	\$7,875,349,000
Diminution in 1912, \$1,114,972,000.			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
1912	1911	1912	1911
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Raw materials...	\$4,022,098,000	\$4,325,220,000	\$4,325,220,000
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Total...	\$6,320,856,000	\$7,875,349,000	\$7,875,349,000
Increase in 1912, \$559,500,000.			

Apart from the showing of these figures the greatest metallurgical prospects of France are based on the discovery of two large mines of iron, one in France and another in Algeria. The working of these mines promises well, and France is in a fair way to becoming again one of the foremost producers of minerals in Europe. Instead of exporting her minerals in a raw state, as do certain countries, France is utilizing them on the spot, and in a few years the production in this branch has nearly doubled.

The consumption has increased in nearly the same proportion, which shows the impetus given to the French metallurgical industry. As a result the importation of cast iron diminishes from day to day, whereas exports increase in a remarkable way. At the same time the metallurgical development is hindered by the shortage of coal, which, however, is nothing new. It is true that English coal reaches France fairly cheaply, although prices have lately increased a good deal, and the metallurgical industry develops most near the ports of discharge—that is to say, on the coast.

White coal, which is used more and more, is a valuable asset to industry, many furnaces being electrically heated and many towns at great distances are lighted by the same means. France is maintaining her great industrial position and the hope of becoming an exporter in certain branches which have been apparently closed to her until now, seems more and more likely to be realized. Like all other economic powers, France runs the risk of going through certain crises, but if these are merely brought about by the extension of her general commerce there is nothing to cause alarm.

## ENGLISH PRINTERS LOOK INTO COST FINDING SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—A congress of master printers of the United Kingdom was recently held in the Kingsway hall to consider an expert system of cost finding, that may, it is hoped, be adopted throughout the country. Lately the printing trade is stated to have been adversely affected in various ways. The charges under the insurance act, the reduced working hours, and the increased price of materials have raised the cost of production. Price cutting, has, however, been continued as though there were no increase in the cost of production, and as a result a large number of contracts have been undertaken at a loss. The new "costing" system which can only be successful if adopted by the whole trade, will certainly raise prices, but it is said to be the only expert system possible under present conditions.

The system is to ascertain actually the exact cost, in each department, of labor, materials, the amount of productive and non-productive time, and to distribute correctly the items of expenditure which cannot be brought under the head of any particular department, together with the necessary percentages to be added for depreciation, etc. At first the system will prove rather intricate, but it can afterwards be continued as part of the ordinary office routine. It is claimed to be adaptable to a business of two or 20 departments with 10 or 1000 employees, and to combine the best features of all costing systems in use both in America and in this country.

## EARL OF DENBIGH WISHES TO KEEP BEET SUGAR DUTY

Infant English Industry Said to Require Aid to Compete With Continental Product

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Earl of Denbigh in an open letter to the press appeals against the proposals to remove the sugar duty or impose an excise duty. He points to the fact that though the beet sugar industry is now an actual reality in England, it is still at that stage of growth when it can do little more than pay its way.

Profits can be looked for on the continent where the industry is highly organized and in favorable circumstances good profits may also be made in England. Here, however, where, owing to farmers being chary of plunging into the growing of a new crop, the supplies for a factory have to be drawn in small lots from a large area, the charges for carriage are naturally large.

Farmers and laborers also, being unaccustomed to the new crop, are liable to do their work wastefully at first. These difficulties would, of course, disappear as farmers near the factory increased their beet crop and became more skilful in handling it, but at first they would make it very difficult for factories to get along under ordinary conditions and at the same time make a profit. The sugar would also have to compete with the products of the highly organized continental beet sugar industry.

In order to secure capital for the young sugar industry it is therefore necessary, in Lord Denbigh's opinion, to give it meantime special advantages. Lord Denbigh admits that the rigid interpretation of what is known as free trade demands that either the sugar duty should be removed or an excise duty imposed, either of which steps would mean a severe check to the sugar business.

He quotes, however, John Stuart Mill's remark that the only case in which protecting duties can be defensible is when they are imposed temporarily in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. Lord Denbigh holds that beet sugar is such an industry and asks that the government should promise that, for a short term of years, the sugar tax shall be maintained and no excise duty charged.

## AGRICULTURISTS OPPOSE IMPORTED MEAT IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—The general meeting of the agriculturists' union was held as usual in Buch's circus and was attended by over 6000 persons. The tone of the speakers was similar to that of the Kaiser when he addressed the agricultural council, full of extreme optimism and self-confidence. In the face of such grave facts as an increase of 20 pfennigs in the pound of all kinds of meat during the past two years, and that the importation of corn is an imperative necessity, statements were made and enthusiastically applauded which will not augment the popularity of the agrarian party.

Baron Wangenheim declared there had never been "anything approaching a scarcity of meat," and gave it as his opinion, as did other later speakers, that the importation of foreign meat was not only altogether superfluous, but a reprehensible disorganization of the German economic system. The words of the Kaiser and agricultural minister that Germany could and must provide all the meat, bread and vegetables she needed, were freely quoted and naturally received again with cheers.

Other speeches which would have better left unsaid, were full of vituperation against the Jews and the Social Democrats. The agricultural union, powerful body though it be, has not covered itself with glory at this year's congress.

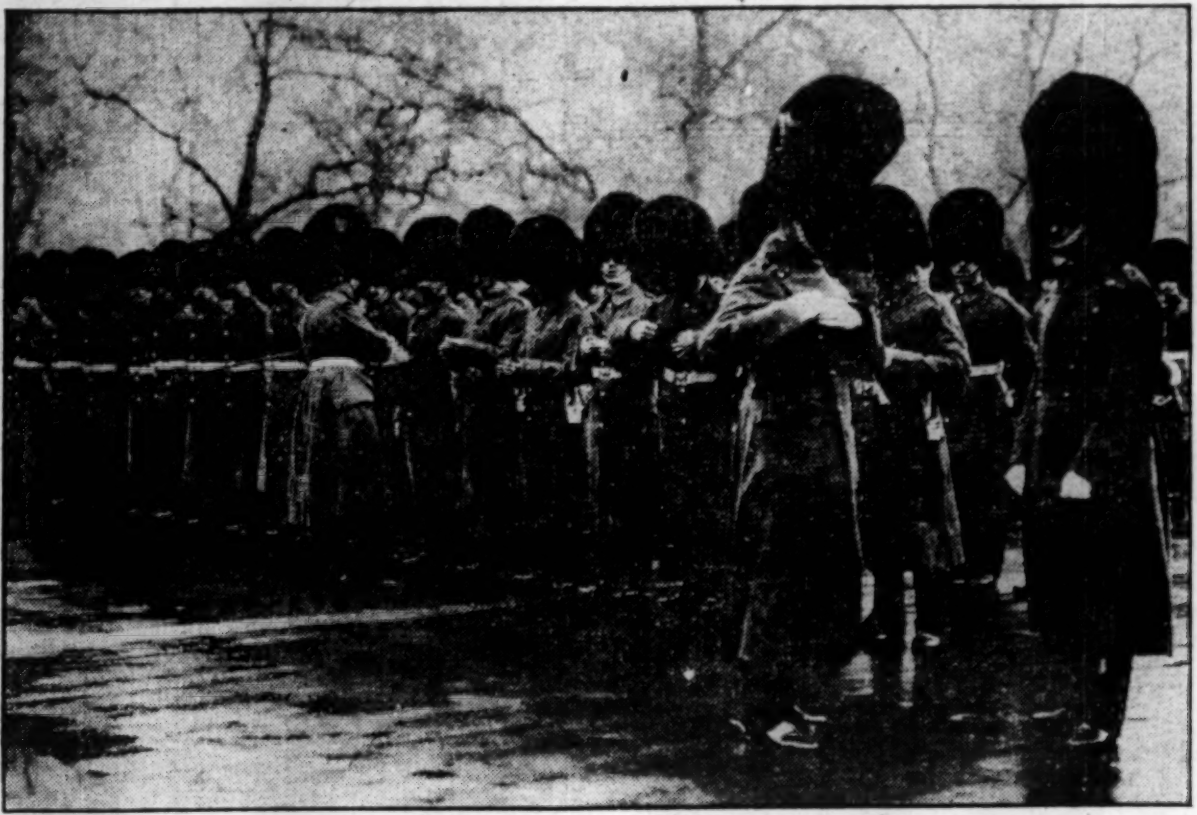
## WHEAT ESTIMATE IS BEING MET IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—During the past few weeks the weather conditions in South Australia have been very favorable for harvesting, and the farmers have made good progress in garnering their crops. The official preliminary estimate of the yield of grain was 20,137,870 bushels, and the authorities agree that this is likely to be more than fulfilled.

It is the practice each year, as soon as a fair sample of the current season's wheat can be obtained from the various agricultural bureaux in the country, for the corn trade section of the Chamber of Commerce to fix the standard at which all wheat is to be sold during the ensuing 12 months.

At a meeting held recently, the Chamber fixed the weight of the standard bushel for this year at 62 pounds. This is one half pound more than last year. It should be borne in mind that the standard is fixed for the whole of the state. There are, of course, a number of districts which could supply wheat of higher weight than that fixed. Pleasing features in connection with the samples received were the few cracked grains and the uniformly good color of the cereal.

## IRISH GUARDS RECEIVE SHAMROCK



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Queen Alexandra's present being distributed to battalion in London during special parade on St. Patrick's day

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—March 17, St. Patrick's day, was celebrated by the Irish guards now quartered in London by a special parade at Wellington barracks, and as on previous occasions, Queen Alexandra presented the regiment with a large quantity of shamrock. A little bunch of the emblem deer was distributed to every officer and man of the battalion by the colonel commanding the regiment.

The Irish guards, though comparatively speaking a regiment that is still in its infancy, can really claim indirectly a very historical past, for it can fairly claim descent from the famous old "Irish Brigade." The present regiment was raised at the time of the South African war, and the old "Irish Brigade" was disbanded just prior to the close of the eighteenth century. There was, therefore, a gap of about 100 years between the

two, and though in an official sense the present regiment has no proper connection with the old corps, its traditions have been inherited and are an active incentive to the life of the regiment today.

Briefly, the story of the old Irish brigade is this. It originated in the bodyguard of the great Duke of Ormonde, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles I. and again after the restoration. When Charles II. returned from exile he formed a regiment of Irish guards, recruited no doubt to some extent from men who had shared in his exile. Subsequently this regiment served at the battle of the Boyne in the reign of James II. and at Aughrim. After the siege of Limerick and the final overthrow of the Stuart cause in Ireland, it passed over as a body into the French service. In France it was known by different names at different times. Thus it was "Dorington's," "Dillon's," and "Roscommon's" regiment.

## JOHN REDMOND EXPECTS HOME RULE TO UNITE IRISH PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
WATERFORD, Ireland.—John Redmond, member of Waterford, speaking at that city recently, said that the goal for which, through disappointment and disillusion and heartbreak, they had struggled through the last 21 years, since first he came to the city of Waterford, was now within their grasp, and when that blessed day dawned, when they really did attain to it, and an Irish Parliament was sitting in College Green, then he felt sure the last vestige of racial and religious dissensions and differences would disappear as reptiles from their shores. All the sons of Ireland, he went on, could then unite frankly with one another, whatever their past history might have been, however bitter opponents they might have been, and join hands in making the new Irish constitution a success.

I look forward, continued Mr. Redmond, to home rule as the harbinger of better things, of better feelings amongst all the population of this country, and, believe me, the greatest guarantee which we have of the future successful working of home rule will be by blending all shades and races and creeds of the Irish people into one body, whose one thought, above all else, will be the welfare and the prosperity and the liberty of their country.

Unitarians Praised  
Going on to speak of the Irish Protestants, especially those in Ulster, Mr. Redmond said that he knew their abilities and he knew their grit and their commercial aptitude, and he felt that they would be the very salt of the Irish nation in the future, when once they made up their minds to join hands with their Catholic and Nationalist fellow countrymen.

Already, Mr. Redmond contended, a marked change was coming over Ulster opinion in Ireland, especially in the south and west. Captain Newman, one of the Ulster members for Middlesex, and a large landowner in the south of Ireland,

### Rejection No Avail

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—Speaking at a meeting which was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, recently, to protest against the rejection of the home rule bill by the House of Lords, Mr. Redmond said that in spite of anything that the House of Lords could do the home rule bill would be the law of the land in 14 months, argument about home rule had stopped, all that now remained was an automatic process.

As regards the debate in the House of Lords, Mr. Redmond said that all the intellect in the debate condemned and abandoned the act of union. No man of any importance or weight who took part in that debate, he said, attempted to deny the existence and the extreme gravity of the Irish question, and of the necessity for a speedy settlement. When in two or three months time the bill went to the House of Lords for the second time they might be met, not by rejection but by a proposal for a compromise. For their northern fellow countrymen they were willing to do much, and an agreement would indeed be a blessed thing, but there was no earthly consideration upon which they could agree to mutilation or partition of their nation.

## DETAILS OF PERSIAN GRANTS TO RUSSIA ON RAILWAY COME OUT

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG.—Details of the concessions made by the Persian government to Russia in the matter of the Julfa-Tabriz railway are gradually being made public.

From information at present available, it appears that the Persian government is free to purchase the Julfa-Tabriz line, after the lapse of 35 years, on payment of the capital expenditure, together with 5 per cent interest, if the amount of the interest has not already been earned by the railway during the period. The company has secured the mining rights over a zone extending for 35 miles on either side of the line, and also the right to lay

down branch lines to the limit of this zone.

As regards the extension to Kazvin the option has fallen to the Russian Discount & Loan Bank, and they are entitled to 7 per cent on all capital expenditure, and to one half of the profits of the line remaining after the deductions of this sum. The other half belongs to the Persian government.

The company, in addition, agrees to pay to the Persian government 15 per cent on all profits from mining rights, which are the same as those granted to the Julfa-Tabriz company. All their enterprises are, however, to be free from Persian taxes and dues.

It fought in turn with much gallantry at Malplaquet, Dettingen, and Fontenoy against the British.

In 1789 came the French revolution, when the Irish troops refused to turn their arms against the Bourbons, and in 1794, after the Irish brigade had faithfully served the French "lilies" under Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI, it passed back again as three regiments into the British service, England then being at war with revolutionary France. Two or three years after, chiefly owing to lack of recruits, the corps was disbanded.

King George is colonel-in-chief of the Irish guards, as he is of the other regiments of foot guards. The king's color, bearing in gold on a crimson background the royal cypher, encircled by the collar of the order of St. Patrick and surmounted by the imperial crown is carried by this regiment.

## SOCIALISTS WILL OPPOSE FRENCH ARMY MEASURES

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—The Socialist party in the Chamber have given notice of their intention to strenuously oppose the ministerial demands for large military credits. The step taken in 1905 reducing the term of military service from three to two years was welcomed by the Socialists throughout France as a step towards the realization of the ideal, which they have always cherished, of a nation fully equipped for self-defence by means of a national militia.

The evident intention of the government to revert to the three-year term of service, if not for all arms at least for the cavalry, and the rumors, which are likely to prove well founded, of a vast scheme for the reinforcement of the artillery and the aviation corps, have led the Socialists to make a strong protest against this "forging of fresh weapons for carnage."

The Socialist vote will certainly be registered against the demand for 500,000,000 francs required by the government for the increase of military armaments.

## GREECE ADVISED TO PRESS CLAIMS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece.—The question of the Greek territorial claims, resultant on the Balkan war, was the subject of an important speech in the Boule (legislative chamber) recently by M. Kallergis, formerly minister for foreign affairs. M. Kallergis, who was listened to with great attention, said that conditions of peace, as far as Greece was concerned, must include the retention by that country of Monastir, Seres, Orama and Kavala. No other form of partition would obtain the ratification of the Greek people, since these places contained a preponderance of their fellow countrymen. M. Kallergis' speech was greeted with tumultuous applause.

## CHINA UPROOTING CROPS OF POPPY

(Special to the Monitor)  
PEKING, China.—The determination of the Chinese authorities to uproot the poppy crops now growing becomes every day more apparent, and the work is being pressed forward with vigor. It has been very generally stated in the press that the production of opium is increasing. This, however, is not the case. The truth of the matter is, that when the revolution broke out, many planters took advantage of the general disorder to put in large quantities of seed. All crops, however, now showing above the ground, are being rooted up, and although the work in some provinces is meeting with very violent opposition, yet on the whole the law is being enforced with exceptional uniformity and success.

## PAPER DESCRIBES BILL TO REFORM HOUSE OF LORDS

English Daily Says Cabinet Is Considering a Measure for New Elective Upper House

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—In view of the prime minister's recent declaration that he will himself, at the earliest opportunity, and certainly within the life of this Parliament, propose a bill to replace the present House of Lords, the Daily News and Leader gives the outline of a measure, which, it declares, is now under the serious consideration of a powerful sub-committee of the cabinet.

According to this statement, the scheme under consideration provides for a House of Lords of 150 to 200 persons. With trifling exceptions, the Daily News and Leader continues, all these persons will be directly elected for constituencies based on the parliamentary register. The choice of candidates will be as unrestricted as it is for the House of Commons, but the size of the constituencies and the possible application of proportional representation, will tend to limit candidatures to persons of acknowledged position.

The person so elected will be styled a lord of Parliament, and in order that labor may have full opportunity of securing admission to the House of Lords, it is at least very possible that payment of the elected lords will be proposed. There is a hope in many quarters that the high commissioners of the great dominions may sit in the upper House, as well as one or two representatives of the great ruling houses of India.

The powers of the new second chamber, according to the Daily News and Leader will be:

Over finance, nil.  
Over ordinary legislation, the right to reject or amend bills in the first session, subject always to joint sittings to decide disputed points in the second session.

To this extent the Parliament act would be superseded. In all cases where a government can secure a majority on a joint sitting, the two years of delay is reduced by from six to nine months.

## MUNICIPALITY IS BUILDING A GHENT EXHIBITION HOTEL

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium.—Preparations on a large scale for the reception and entertainment of visitors at the Ghent exhibition are going on apace. The municipal authorities are building an hotel spacious enough to hold 1000 guests. The hotel is not a temporary structure, and though part of it will be pulled down at the close of the exhibition, the greater part will remain and be used as a station hotel to the new railway line from Ostend to Brussels.

The Gare St. Pierre, as the station to the new railway line is called, is situated on the edge of the grounds of the exhibition, and has been hurried to completion in order that it may deal with the traffic attendant on that enterprise. Visitors to Ghent of the workman class are also to be provided for, and the "bureau de logement" which has been formed for the purpose of affording help to all visitors in the matter of accommodation, has hired a number of large halls, and is fitting them up as dormitories where as many as 150 workmen will be able to lodge at one time.

## TRANSVAAL HAS NINE NEW SEATS IN UNION HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—The delimitation committee appointed under the act of union has issued a report. It will be remembered that the committee was formed to readjust the electoral divisions in accordance with the census of 1911.

The representation of the Transvaal at the next Parliament will be augmented by nine seats, of which five are in the Witwatersrand, three are rural districts and one is at Pretoria. The Cape Peninsula is created an additional constituency and Janseville is absorbed entirely in other constituencies. The representation of the provinces will thus be: Cape, 51 members; Transvaal, 45 members; Orange Free State, 17 members; Natal, 17 members.

## COAL OWNERS ARE DENIED DECREASE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MERTHYR TYDVIL, Wales.—Viscount St. Aldwyn, the independent chairman of the South Wales coal conciliation board, refused recently an application for a decrease of 1½ per cent made by the owners and the application for a decrease of 2½ per cent on the standard of 1879. In this decision Lord St. Aldwyn acted on the same principle which made him refuse the application of the owners some months ago for a decrease of 2½ per cent, namely that the average price continued at or about 13s. 9d. per ton. The granting of the men's application for a further increase would have brought the wage rate to 60 per cent, the maximum under the agreement. The men submitted that during December and January the price of coal gave 9d. a ton in favor of the coal owners, and that large contracts at increased prices had been entered into recently.

## WAYS TO COUNT ATOMS IN GAS ARE DESCRIBED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson has lately been delivering lectures at the Royal Institution on the properties of atoms, dealing, in particular, with the methods employed to count the number of atoms contained in a given volume of gas.

In a recent lecture he described an experiment with a mimic gas made up of minute particles of gamboge floating in a liquid, these particles behaving, he said, like the particles of a gas. Calculations from their behavior showed that in two grams of hydrogen there would be 6.53x10<sup>23</sup> molecules of hydrogen. Other experiments confirmed this estimate. The first depended on calculating the electric charge carried by an ionized particle.

If the gas in a vessel were subjected to the action of radium or to the Roentgen rays, its particles would become electrified or ionized and the total charge carried by the particles could be determined by electrifying the opposite sides of the vessel so that the oppositely charged particles would be attracted to them and would deliver up their charges. To calculate the charge on each of these particles it was necessary to know their number, and advantage was taken of the fact that in damp air moisture settled on electrified particles and a fog was formed. The weight of the water deposited in the fog was known. The size of the particles could be calculated from the rate at which the fog settled and their number determined by dividing the total weight by the size. A division of the sum of the charges which the particles carried by their number gave the charge carried by each particle. Calculations made in this way put the number of molecules in two grams of hydrogen at 6.8x10<sup>23</sup>.

A third method, based on counting the number of alpha particles given out by radium, led to the number 6.2x10<sup>23</sup> and, Professor Thomson said, it might be concluded that the number of particles of hydrogen in two grams was known with considerable certainty. The number of corpuscles in a molecule was not so easy to determine, but by means of some very technical reasoning, based on the behavior of particles in producing X rays, Professor Thomson showed that the number might be regarded as being between two and three times the atomic weight.

## HISTORY STUDY CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The third quinquennial international congress of historical studies is to begin in London today, and continue in session for five days following. Arrangements are already far advanced, and it is expected that the conference will be attended by scholars from all over the world. Delegates are coming from every university or academy on the continent, and from the American universities.

Sir Edward Grey, who is a vice-president has forwarded an invitation to each country to send an official representative in addition to the academic delegates that have been appointed, and Earl Beauchamp, on behalf of the government, has issued an invitation to a banquet on the evening of April 3, at which the president of the board of education has promised to preside.

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# In the Theatrical World

## IRISH PLAYERS IN TWO NEW PLAYS AT THE PLYMOUTH

T. C. Murray's "Maurice Hart" and "Coats" Are Presented on Bill With "Workhouse Ward"

Three plays, two new to Boston, employed the versatility of the Irish Players at the Plymouth last evening. The more important of the new offerings, a tragedy by T. C. Murray called "Maurice Hart," was preceded by a new Lady Gregory comedy, "Coats," and followed by another of her short plays, "The Workhouse Ward," enjoyed here before. The casts were:

"COATS"  
Mr. Hazel ..... Arthur Sinclair  
Mr. Nineog ..... Fred O'Donovan  
A waiter ..... J. A. O'Rourke

"MAURICE HARTE"  
Mrs. O'Connor ..... Eileen O'Doherty  
Ellen Hart ..... Sara Allgood  
Maurice Hart ..... Fred O'Donovan  
Father Mangan ..... Sydney J. Morgan  
Michael Hart ..... Arthur Sinclair  
Owen Hart ..... J. A. O'Rourke  
Peter Mangan ..... U. Wright

"THE WORKHOUSE WARD"  
Mike Macinerny ..... Arthur Sinclair  
Michael Miskell ..... Fred O'Donovan  
Mrs. Donoghue ..... Eileen O'Doherty  
Mr. Murray's tragedy strikes close to the Celtic soil in its story of parents' hopes in their son's blasted. Note after note has Michael Hart signed, and day after day have he and his toiled that their Maurice may go through college in preparation for his career as a clergyman. Over her ironing the mother dreams of the day when Maurice shall officiate at the wedding of her son, Owen. Thoughts of the possibilities of Maurice's future crowd her life with incessant economies, debts shouldered willingly and hopefully.

She did not see that for months Maurice has hid his conviction that he has no "call" to the ministry. He cannot bear the thought of what to him will be a life of "sacrilege." Yet through a false sense of love for his parents, he had not the courage to tell them that he could not go back to college. This is the smouldering fire that is fanned as the play develops: the son hiding the secret that would make his parents' years of slavish hope useless and unwarded.

But the time comes when the boy can hold that secret no longer. That day, that hour his parents must know. He tries to tell them himself, but his churchy counsellor intervenes. The boy may be mistaken. Perhaps he has been called. He must be sure before he wrecks his mother's hope. But he is sure. He has no vocation. The father and mother are finally told. They do not believe it at first. Maurice insists it is true. The little family stands face to face with tragedy.

In answer to her entreaties Maurice finally promises his mother he will return to college. He goes and meanwhile his brother's wedding day approaches. The father is fitted out in new coat and high hat. The little family is happy. Then word comes that Maurice is being sent home. He can never be a bishop, or even a clergyman; he can never officiate at his brother's marriage. Maurice comes home, but soon gropes his way out again into the sunshine. The father follows to see that he comes to no harm. The mother stays in the room where she has slaved and hoped in vain.

There is no need to praise the acting of this tragedy. As in every other play they present, these talented actors displayed deep insight into the possibilities of every line and thought, with artistic appreciation of the power of reserve. In her earlier scenes Miss Allgood played with a light touch that contrasted sharply with her work in the tragic climax. Mr. O'Donovan as Maurice added another to his list of remarkable roles, while Mr. Morgan was fully equal to the requirements demanded of him.

Mr. Sinclair, the shy father in the tragedy, played in both comedies with Mr. O'Donovan. The first, "Coats," brings the editors of a town's two newspapers together for their weekly conference. It is Monday. The papers appear Thursday. Each has two columns to fill. There is no news. The dinner begins in sunshine. There are felicitations, professional and personal. Then, by an exchange of costs, each editor finds in the other's pocket a story of his own career, evidently written with the hope that something would happen to make its use possible in that two columns of space. Exit, sunshine. The shower is brisk. But it finally blows over. The editors agree to print the articles as eulogies of men of the present time—to begin a bit after the beginning and stop before the finish.

In "The Workhouse Ward" Mike Macinerny and Michael Miskell are old-time neighbors, who now make the workhouse walks with with ironic reminiscences of the days when west winds, to be sure, and not the neighbor's pigs, ate up the cabbage. Macinerny's sister comes to ask him to share with her money that has been bequeathed to her. Miskell whines about being left alone. Macinerny asks his sister to take both of them. She refuses. He stays, and as soon as she is out of the door the squabble between the two starts afresh. One striking feature of the evening was Mr. O'Donovan's work. To depict an irascible country editor, a figure as tragic as Maurice Hart and a helpless, except as to tongue, workhouse inmate all in one evening, and to do the three

## FORBES-ROBERTSON IN LONDON; THURSTON COMEDY IS GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Forbes-Robertson, during his season at Drury Lane, is producing "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Light That Failed," "Mice and Men," "Caesar and Cleopatra," "Othello," and "The Merchant of Venice." At least it has been said, and on pretty good authority, that these plays are to be seen, and it will be much regretted if the last two, and especially the last, are not, since Mr. Forbes-Robertson has never played the Jew in London. The role of Shylock, in which Sir Henry Irving was preeminently great, has been acted in recent years by Arthur Boucher and Sir Herbert Tree. The former gave, rather to the surprise of every one who had not gauged his capacity, a thoroughly good performance; his Shylock was dignified, strong and reserved. Sir Herbert, however, equally to everybody's astonishment, who thought he would certainly shine in this particular role, was singularly unsuccessful. The actor was prodigal in tricks that were mostly ineffective, and profligate in noise, though his "make-up" was, as usual, carefully thought out.

In the 129 No. of the Play Pictorial, recently brought out, are many photographs of Mr. Forbes-Robertson in his several impersonations, together with a letter from Bernard Shaw to B. W. F. Findon, the editor, in which the author of "Caesar and Cleopatra" has much to say of his play and of the distinguished actor for whom it was written. "I wrote 'Caesar and Cleopatra' for Forbes-Robertson," he says, "because he is the classical actor of our day, and had a right to require such a service from me. He stands completely aloof in simplicity, dignity, grace and musical speech, from the world of the motor car and the Carlton hotel, which so many of the others, clever and interesting as they are, very evidently prefer, or at least, think they ought to pretend to prefer, to the Olympian region where the classical actor is at home."

"Forbes-Robertson is the only actor I know who can find out the feeling of the speech from its cadence. His art meets the dramatist's art directly, picking it up for completion and expression without explanations or imitations, even when he follows up the feat by turning to ask what the prosaic meaning of the sentence is, only to find the author as much in doubt as himself on that point. Without him 'Caesar and Cleopatra' would not have been written."

MADAME PAVLOVA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The last day of the Shrovetide holidays was also the last time on which the general public had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated ballerina, Madame Pavlova, at the Royal opera house this season, she having now left for the Riviera, not to return before next September. The dances, which the British public so much appreciated during her visit to England, were most gracefully executed, and she, as usual, won the hearts of her audience, who accorded her an enthusiastic reception.

At the finish of the spectacle she was recalled again and again before the curtain, the public leaving their seats to crowd round the orchestra. Madame Pavlova was the recipient of many beautiful bouquets, and she will take away with her very pleasant memories of the occasion.

so capably as did Mr. O'Donovan, should stamp a player as of first rank. The three plays are to be repeated this evening.

### BOSTON NOTES

Lady Gregory will give a talk on "Folklore," Friday afternoon, at the Plymouth theater, beginning at 3 o'clock. Next Tuesday the Abbey company will give a special matinee for the benefit of an art movement in Dublin, putting on several of the favorite short plays as well as scenes from Lady Gregory's translation of Moliere's "The Miser." "Il Trovatore" will be the bill for the first week of the engagement of the Aborn opera company at the Tremont theater, beginning Monday evening.

Walker Whiteside is credited with a notable impersonation in "The Typhoon," a drama about Japanese diplomacy, which comes to the Majestic theater Monday evening.

"The Darling of the Gods" will mark the return of the Castle Square theater stock company to the regular weekly change of play, beginning Monday afternoon.

### MAYOR TO ASK FAVORING TARIFF

Mayor Fitzgerald left Boston for New York on the 1 o'clock train this morning. He is to be in Washington today conferring with President Wilson and members of the ways and means committee in regard to the tariff and urging that attention be given to New England products in the new tariff bill.

The mayor has planned to confer with officials of the war department in regard to the Chelsea north and Chelsea south bridges. He will ask that the city have full control over Governor's island in the harbor for the establishment of a park.

### MISS WARD FREED BY PRESIDENT

That President Wilson personally ordered the release of Miss Florence Ward, the English suffragist, from the immigration station on Long wharf is current belief.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—E. Temple Thurston's little comedy, given at the Garrick, may be summed up in a very few words. Father O'Leary, an amiable old Irishman, adopts a baby girl, left in his chapel by the mother. When the baby grows up she falls in love and marries a sailor. There is, of course, the usual misunderstanding, which is righted in the second scene of the third act, there being three acts and a prologue to the play.

Temple Thurston, who has a considerable vogue as a novelist, takes a sort of peep-show view of the world, and in the particular instance, of his subject. It is a sentimental outsider's perception. The atmosphere is congenial to the writer and he is content with a picturesque view of it. Certain phrases that are put into the mouth of the chief character show that he has not really an intimate knowledge of the type he is depicting.

There are probably quite a number of sentimental old clergymen of all denominations, but none of them who are active workers remain entirely so. A sort of bite gets into them, giving an edge to their humor, provided they have it; without this most valuable asset their humanity not infrequently turns to acidity. The author, in his play, teaches or preaches that happiness is the thing to achieve, and that this is to be gained by kindness. It is, however, all a question of feeling. "Does it seem wrong?" asks the jolly old padre, who frankly admits he dislikes dirty boots more than muddy consciences. "No." "Then it must be right."

And on this easy basis a young lady who has been keeping up a surreptitious correspondence with an eligible young sailor opposite, continues her interesting and agreeable interview. In short, the play from start to finish is saturated with little deceptions, that are excused on the strength of their supporting what is natural and human. "The Greatest Wish," by the way, is the longing for children. This has been done infinitely though rather thoroughly by J. M. Barrie, who by this time may possibly have found himself out.

It is, however, a prolific subject, but Mr. Thurston has no more light to throw on it than a very pink one. Though many in the audience appeared to thoroughly enjoy the play, and like the sentiment of it, it is too thin to prove palatable to everybody's taste.

Still, acting can do much, and Arthur Boucher is quite excellent as Father O'Leary. His good humor and enjoyment of the role communicated itself, and every one shared in his enjoyment. A number of characters, including Miss Henrietta Watson, helped to make Mr. Thurston's comedy generally popular—that, at least, seemed to be the prevailing feeling on the opening night.

### MODEST SETTINGS OF IRISH PLAYS

"A new comedy of mine was put on recently at a total cost of nine shillings," said Lady Gregory in speaking of the simplicity of the settings used by the Abbey theater company, now at the Plymouth theater.

"We use a few essential properties and stage decorations that are suitable for many plays. Nothing is put on the stage that is not actually used, or referred to in the dialogue."

"In my comedy, 'The Rising of the Moon,' only the bare stage, a barrel, a low wall and a panoramic back cloth are used. By casting a blue light on the upper part of the cloth we obtain the effect of night, and a bar of green across the bottom represents the sea."

"We are enjoying the present tour, for our plays are better understood than last year. Then this has been a more peaceful tour, and we have enjoyed that in spite of the tradition that the Celt loves a quarrel."

"Next time we come over I hope we shall do some of the plays from my 'Kiltartan Moliere.'"

"What kind of work would I do if I followed my personal inclinations? I think I should expend much time on spreading what I call the Irish literary language, which is the product of the writer who thinks in Gaelic what he writes in English."

"This is a living language, and suited to all forms of literary expression. I myself have completed a tragedy, not yet performed, which I think successfully gives expression to the emotion of love, a test that is the strongest that can be given. The language is extremely congenial to comedy."

"The beauty of voice that you find in the company is characteristic of the peasant in Ireland. In the common speech you will hear these rich tones, and you will hear ideas expressed in rhythm and with repetition for the sake of sound. In our acting we try to stand still, to listen well; and to forget that we are actors, but instead for the time are reflecting the peculiar temperament of the character in the play."

### HISTORIC TREES LECTURE TOPIC

"Historic Trees" will be the subject of a paper to be read by Mrs. Henrietta Frost of Wintrop at the meeting of the Old South chapter in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, next Monday afternoon. Mrs. Frank B. Endicott, regent, will preside, and the social hour will be in charge of Mrs. Eugene W. Savage.

### CHRIST CHURCH SERVICE APRIL 19

After his lecture on the restoration of Christ church yesterday before the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton place, the rector, Bishop William Lawrence, announced a patriotic service to be held in the church on the evening of April 19.

## THE SHEPARD THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE BEGINS NEXT MONDAY

IT IS THE MOST UNIQUE and original event known to local retailing. The Sale owes its inspiration to the progressive and constructive plan that converted our main aisle into a public thoroughfare that connects Temple Place, Tremont Street and Winter Street—the three greatest business centres in New England.

IN THIS INITIAL ANNOUNCEMENT we claim your attention to briefly outline the salient features of the occasion, and self-interest should prompt you to read every word we print. Every large American city is surfeited with "Sales"—and Boston is provided with her full quota. We limit our activity in that direction to two general movements each year. They are our ANNIVERSARY SALE in October and our THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE in April.

WHY IS THE THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE? What is its rationale? Here's the answer in condensed form:

It commands your patronage by fulfilling an economic purpose. No rattle or clap-trap in that statement. It's a clear trade argument and we sustain it completely. The point we wish to enforce is that greatest values give verge and scope to largest trading.

ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO we began gathering staple merchandise for our 1913 THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE and many of our Department Managers are in the market at this very moment negotiating for the latest novelties. Bear in mind that we are not exploiting dregs, stock sediments, style misses, nameless products. The controlling motive has been to secure standard qualities at much less than regular prices.

No well-posted manufacturer or importer who has poor stuff to sell approaches us with it. The owners of such goods know that no price-concession can tempt us to trifle with your confidence by offering inferior grades.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING: Every article involved in the THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE is absolutely worthy and carries with it the broad SHEPARD guarantee.

Just to demonstrate: We can buy Children's Shoes from promiscuous makers at practically any price. But such Footwear is doubtful. Therefore, we will reduce the prices of the SHEPARD Shoes for children for Monday, April 7th. The Shoes for women are equally trustworthy.

Questionable Furs abound. We would have none of them—but will mark our own reliable Furs at exactly half original prices and add other inducements concerning terms and storage.

MORE PROOFS: Some makers specialize in "Sale" Suits, Dresses and Coats. Such garments have a seeming of all rightness. But they are frauds. We passed them by. The ones we will advertise are gems of workmanship and style.

Catch us tampering with the integrity of our Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Linens! Not much! Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Undermuslins, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Veilings, Umbrellas, Millinery—every item among them has merits beyond that of a low price.

FOR CYNICS, PESSIMISTS AND DISBELIEVERS: A visit to our Upholstery, "Lace-Curtain," Rug and China Stores during the THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE will change your cavil and pooh-pooh into quick-buying enthusiasm. The values there will melt incredulity and teach the economic possibilities of the SHEPARD method—the big, liberal, sure method that succeeds because it is right. Unprecedented chances await you unless too many come before you.

LEFT OUT: Details concerning the dollars invested in new merchandise bought expressly for the THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE, the number of extra salespeople, the volume of business our preparations justify us in expecting to compass, the special arrangements made for prompt deliveries and other things that you naturally take for granted.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE  
BEGINS MONDAY, APRIL 7TH

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

## COLLEGE AND GYMNASIUM, FREDONIA



FREDONIA, Pa.—A quiet, clean, rural village of 600 inhabitants, situated in the exact center of Mercer county, a good farming district on the B. & E. railroad. Its railroad connections are good. The principal attraction of the town is its school facilities. Fredonia Institute, shown in the accompanying picture, was established in 1889 and has since proved its worth by the successful careers of its graduates.

## MRS. JENKINS D. A. R. REGENT

Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman was elected state regent for the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R. at the second meeting held Wednesday in Steiner hall, receiving 68 votes against Mrs. Frank D. Ellison's 64.

Nearly all the voters of the 83 chapters of D. A. R. attended the conference, numbering 132. Mrs. James G. Dunning, the retiring state regent, presided and caused considerable excitement by her announcement that the state regent and officers were entitled to a vote. The question was settled by referring to par-

## PITTSBURGH HEARS BAY STATE WOMAN

PITTSBURGH—Mrs. A. J. George, secretary of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, spoke before the Credit Men's Association of Pennsylvania here at noon today. This meeting was arranged in order that Mrs. George might present the anti-suffrage arguments which were recently heard at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Senate.

## CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OPPOSES SPANISH WAR BILL

Opposition to the legislative bill to show preference to Spanish war veterans in the public service is being made by the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is president and Arthur H. Brooks is secretary. Mr. Brooks says in a statement on the subject:

"A bill giving an arbitrary 5 per cent additional mark to Spanish War veterans who take civil service examinations has been favorably reported by the public service committee, and will be brought very shortly before the Legislature. Enclosed herewith is a brief statement of objections to the bill, copies of which have been sent to the senators and representatives. The bill deals a most serious blow to the principle now long in force of filling purely administrative offices by competitive examinations and the merit system. To give any one class in the community a preference of 5 per cent will result in practically excluding all other citizens from a chance of appointment."

The objections of the association are summarized as follows:

About 12,000 Massachusetts men enlisted. No state holding competitive examinations for appointments to its civil service gives Spanish war veterans any preference. Commission now, under its rule, \$96, gives credit for military service. Why add 5 per cent more? Bill is evidently in interest of inefficient veterans. Covers veterans who never left Massachusetts. Were not men whose applications for

enlistment were refused equally patriotic?

Applies to all positions, high grade and low grade. In effect an absolute preference, marks are so close. See some of the lists sent herewith.

Press universally opposed. No demand for such legislation except from veterans themselves, and many of them are opposed.

Police Commissioner O'Meara is strongly opposed. Previous employees, temporarily discharged, will be discriminated against. Adjutant-General Pearson expressed himself as satisfied with rule, \$96, of commission when it was adopted in 1911. Similar preferential legislation was vetoed by Governors Wolcott, Guild, Draper and Foss.

In addition to federal pensions the commonwealth already provides military and state aid for needy veterans.

## EXPLORERS AND SPECIMENS SAFE

CLINTON, Mass.—Receiving word from Capt. John Koren in Nome, Alaska, John E. Thayer heard on Wednesday that the members of the Arctic expedition he sent out three years ago were safe and that their collections of specimens were intact, though the ship was lost. The expedition was fitted out from Tacoma, Wash., in 1910 and was sent to gather natural history specimens for Mr. Thayer's museum in South Lancaster and for Harvard University.



## SALT LAKE CITY ALREADY HAS BECOME MUSICAL CENTER OF NOTE

Orchestra Organization Among  
Students Is One Prominent  
Feature of Development Work  
Conducted in the Utah Capital

### SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—It is not so much history as current events, not so much established facts of the past as the development of the present and the possibilities of the future, that make a peep into the musical life of Salt Lake City interesting. Salt Lake City has risen in half a century from primitive conditions to the cosmopolitan city of today. Those familiar with the resources of the state and who have observed how apparently natural is its growth, will agree that it seems destined to be one of the great cities of the country.

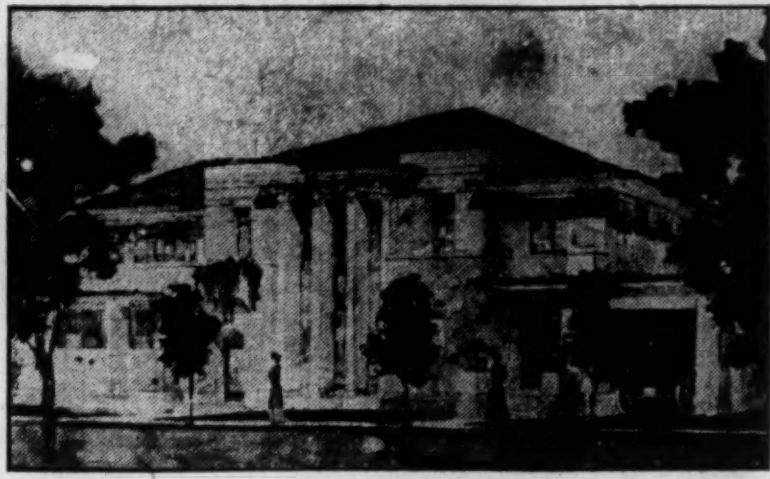
Notwithstanding the world-wide reputation of Salt Lake City, its resources and its charms are not always fully appreciated. Tourists and strangers who visit the city are so absorbed usually in the investigation of its social and religious features that they overlook many of the attractions, such as its delightful climate, its wealth and variety of mineral, its productiveness of soil, its lakes and mineral springs, its charming drives and lovely homes. Utah is truly a favored land.

After all, it is not a city's growth in aid of the economic world alone that brings the culture and refinement necessary to its development. Music, however, may be said to bring to a city as well as to the individual an air of refinement and artistic growth, and the musical development of a city is regarded as an index to its civilization.

One who has lived in Salt Lake City and is familiar with the stories of the early pioneers and who is in a position to note the remarkable progress that has been made in the past few years, may be reminded that although a country may be new, its inhabitants can retain the traditions and the arts of an older civilization. Already Salt Lake City claims several who have attained note throughout the world, the list including musicians, artists, sculptors and actresses, a list of which any older state might justly be proud.

### Raising Standard

That much has been done to raise the standard of musical appreciation and establish a musical atmosphere, is evident from the fact that 88 per cent of the children in the public schools are learning to play some instrument or are studying voice with private instructors. This is a high percentage and shows a gain of 13 per cent in the last eight years. The number of students studying music in the public schools is 100 per cent—the study being imperative. A special feature of the work done by the students is the organization of orchestras. At present, there are 15 well-organized orchestras composed of children of all ages. Every opportunity is taken advantage of to encourage children to study the standard instruments. That the public schools of Salt Lake City contain unusual, if not remarkable musical talent, was evinced in the public school musical festival, held last spring in the Tabernacle. Another sign of increased



Ladies Literary Club building in Salt Lake City, just completed

activity along musical lines is the fact that Salt Lake City always secures the best artists and they are received with intelligent and persistent enthusiasm year after year.

The development of individual talent, both vocal and instrumental, has been so marked as to attract special attention. It is stated that more young Salt Lake aspirants for positions in the musical world go abroad to study under the best masters than from any other city in the country, according to its population.

While Salt Lake City is known for the number of its music students, it may be said of its teachers, as is also true of every other city, that there is a lack of competent instructors. There is a movement on foot—and it is being encouraged to a considerable extent—to petition the Legislature for the passage of a bill compelling all persons intending to teach music in any form in Utah, to pass an examination before a state board.

### Earlier Efforts

Utah's early history involves many incidents of the struggles of genius under difficulties. In the early stages of its peculiar civilization, a keen interest was taken in music. In 1862, an orchestra was formed, this being the first organized effort in the line of orchestral work. Several years ago plans for the launching of a symphony orchestra took definite form and each year splendid concerts have been given under the leadership of Arthur Shepherd, now of the Boston conservatory, and later, under Prof. J. J. McClellan. The orchestra has a membership of 50 and is now known as the Salt Lake Philharmonic Orchestra. Weekly rehearsals are held under Prof. Anton Pederson and the organization promises to be one of the best of its kind in the West. For many years the sole exponent of vocal ensemble effort on anything like a pretentious scale was the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir, then numbering from 300 to 400 voices. The choir now numbers 500 voices. A club which has done and is still doing very creditable work is the Orpheus Club. It has a large membership and is heard in concert a number of times each year. Music study on a more or less extended scale has been done in all of the state and private schools with satisfactory results. The Eisteddfod idea found early lodgment in Salt Lake and has been observed periodically. For the past six years there has been a spring festival, held in the Tabernacle. The chorus of 400 to 500 voices is assisted by eastern orchestras and soloists of prominence. This year, the choral work

will be given by 1500 voices, assisted by the St. Paul Symphony orchestra and seven soloists.

### Free Public Concerts

Free public concerts have been and will continue to be a pleasant feature of the musical life of Salt Lake. There are a number of good military bands in the city and quite a feature is made in the summer of open air concerts at the nearby resorts. In addition to this the municipal government engages one of these bands to give two free concerts a week at the city park, known as Liberty park. These latter are very enthusiastically patronized. One is given in the evening, and the other on Sunday afternoon and evening.

During most of the year daily free organ recitals also are given in the Tabernacle. These recitals are attended enthusiastically by thousands of tourists who pass through the city every season.

The Utah Conservatory of Music has been organized and developed within the last two years. Its success has been such that its present enrollment is 2000, with 156 studios and 60 teachers in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. The headquarters of the conservatory is in Salt Lake City, with Prof. J. J. McClellan, the well-known organist of the Mormon church, as deaf and directing officer. Professor McClellan is now in Europe on a special tour of musical observation.

The ladies' clubs, of which there are a large number in Salt Lake City, all give music a prominent place on their programs. The Ladies Literary Club, a long established and permanent organization, is endeavoring, with signal success, through its music section, to raise the standard and influence of music. When the beautiful new clubhouse is completed and the facilities are increased, the efforts of the Ladies Literary Club will be felt more widely than ever. Already much has been accomplished.

A general survey of the local musical field gives the observer just grounds for regarding the future most optimistically. The number of church organs is increasing, the standard of church music is being raised and the number of musical organizations also is increasing. Successful efforts have been made to introduce and popularize chamber music and the manifest interest of the rising generation in the field of musical activity is such that one cannot take an uncertain view of the future, but may rightfully look for greater and more splendid achievements from Salt Lake City.

amongst those in Europe who do the longest day's work, but he is a creature of routine, and routine is very dear to him.

The fault for this lies largely with the employers who hesitate to modify old means of production, and thus do not accustom the workman to more modern methods. But the great revival stirring France at present is making commerce and industry adopt new and practical methods, and there is little doubt that modern education will have excellent results in this direction.

### AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston & Maine road furnished a special parlor and dining car train from Norwich, Vt., at 11:10 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Dartmouth college students en route to Boston.

The Pullman Company restored today sleeping car service between Boston and St. Louis via Indianapolis on New York Central lines train No. 13 leaving South station at 2 p. m. daily.

The New Haven road received from the Readville shops yesterday six dead end refrigerators milk cars which have been equipped with new wheels for service between Boston and northern New England.

A large party of Cornell University students occupying reserved Pullman sleepers arrived at South station at 7:05 o'clock this morning en route from Ithaca, N. Y., via the Lehigh Valley and Boston & Albany roads.

The signal department of the New Haven road has a force of men installing new mechanical switch and electrical connections at Forest Hills.

The passenger department of the New Haven road will provide special service from South station at 6:17 o'clock to-night for the Pi Eta Club en route to Quincy, returning at 11:25 p. m.

The Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road handled into Charlestown freight terminal yesterday two solid trains of western live stock, consigned to the Squires and North Packing Company.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### NOT CEDAR POLES

Since it is getting, day by day, Earth's far-flung zones in its control, The wireless telegraph soon may Presume to flash from pole to pole.

### HEADQUARTERS

"How I wish I knew the very best way in which to propose to my sweetheart." "That is easy to find out. Just ask the lady herself."

The banquet as a means of collecting and centering public opinion on any desired movement continues to grow in popularity, thus emphasizing the truth of the statement that there are few differences of opinion so wide that they cannot be covered with a tablecloth.

### BRILLIANT CONVERSATIONALIST

Although with many a gem you can Cause all your speech to glisten, If you wish to charm the average man, Just hold your tongue and listen.

### DISTINCTIONS

When the Plymouth Rock hen who had been permitted to bring forth a brood of ducklings saw her charges enter the water and swim about she remarked: "Well, well! It is all I can do to make myself believe that they really belong to my 'set.'"

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." Since astronomers are reaffirming that it takes 4½ years for light from the nearest stars to reach us, it is small wonder that happy young pairs are so fond of going out of evenings to watch the light arrive.

### POST GRADUATE

"I presume the Happyweds have taught their offspring to talk by this time."

"Oh, yes, the child acquired that accomplishment some time ago, and now the parents are doing the best they can to teach it to keep still."

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the appointment of ambassadors:

OTTAWA CITIZEN.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot has refused to accept President Wilson's offer of the British ambassadorship, on the ground that he prefers to live in his own country. Considering the honor of the position offered, his decision shows a real appreciation of his home land that might well be emulated by others to whom distant fields seem most green and attractive.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—It is not reasonable to suppose that those who have made fortunes in the hurly-burly of American business will produce as footsure and accomplished diplomats as are produced through the careful development of the profession of diplomacy in other lands.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.—One of the reasons why positions in the diplomatic service are unattractive to men of large merit and small means is the impermanence of the employment.

BUFFALO COURIER.—Our ambassadors and ministers must make prodigious expenditure for social functions or encounter a degree of ostracism.

BALTIMORE SUN.—What we need is to furnish decent but not extravagant houses for all diplomatic representatives—houses that could be run on the salaries paid and that would be a restraint on those who had private means.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES.—An American ambassador should have ability to discharge the duties of his office, capacity to pay his way and maintain his status regardless of salary, and a character unimpeachable.

SYRACUSE POST STANDARD.—The United States should have men like Dr. Eliot and Dean Fine in its service abroad. But it should not send them abroad to force them to practise that frugality which would seriously impair their usefulness.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—A century ago, when Dr. Benjamin Franklin was the minister to France of this then infant republic, he could live in a back room upstairs and yet ably represent his country, but the salary paid to Ambassador Reid at London scarcely sufficed to pay the rent of the palace in which he found it necessary to live. President Wilson will do well to follow the example of his immediate predecessors and seek out men of large wealth to represent this nation at the courts of Europe's chief nations.

## BIG FISH FARE FOR PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—One of the biggest fish fares brought in here for a long time was that landed yesterday from the Boston schooner Ruth, which has been fishing for three weeks on the Le Have banks, she taking out over 75,000 pounds, mostly cod and haddock, the whole trip being purchased by the J. W. Trefethen Co.

MRS. E. A. FIFIELD PASSES AWAY.—MILTON, Mass.—Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, for 17 years a member of the Boston school committee passed away Wednesday afternoon, at her home, 77 Morton road.



## A "SCOTCH GREY" DINING ROOM SET

This is one of the most beautiful moderate priced dining sets we have ever seen.

The oak is stained a delicate "Scotch grey," which gives an exquisitely soft effect without lessening the beauty of the grain. The dainty inlay is another touch.

Admirably suited to the small dining room.

Price of sideboard, \$48; of china closet, \$38; of extension table, \$45; of arm chair, \$12; of side chair, \$7.75

## PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## LABOR MARKET IS BETTER THIS YEAR THAN LAST

That the conditions of the labor market was much better last month than in 1912, as indicated by an increase of 40 per cent in the number of persons called for by employers and an increase of 53 per cent in the number of positions reported filled, is announced by the state free employment bureau in Boston.

The daily average number of persons called for was 98, as compared with 70 in 1912; the daily average number of positions reported filled was 75; the daily average number of persons seeking employment was 287, as compared with 119 in 1912.

There were 2451 persons called for by employers, of which number, 427 were for temporary positions. There were 7485 applicants for employment, of which number 3970 were first time and 243 union applicants.

Of the demand, 89 were for agricultural help, 42 professional, 1026 domestic or personal service, 273 trade and transportation, 678 manufacturing and mechanical and 343 apprentices.

## MRS. T. B. ALDRICH PURCHASES HOUSE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich has purchased the Underwood house at the corner of Court and Atkinson streets and it is said that she intends it for the use of the custodian of the Aldrich memorial.

The Underwood house is situated opposite the building in which keepsakes of the author, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, are exhibited. The ancient exterior of the house, it is understood, will be kept intact but the interior will be remodeled.

## PRIZES AWARDED IN ARCHITECTURE

Hough of Pennsylvania was announced Wednesday to the six American colleges participating in the intercollegiate architectural competition, as the winner of the class first prize of \$800.

The class second prize was won by Rabenold, also of Pennsylvania.

Mentions were won by Corbua of Technology, Witton and Lench of Harvard, Thompson of Cornell and by a number of Pennsylvania contestants.

## YALE CLUB HEARS TALK ON BALKANS

Prof. R. A. Tsanoff of Clark University, a native of Bulgaria, spoke on the present situation in the Balkans at the dinner of the Yale Club of Boston, Wednesday evening, at the City Club. Prof. William T. Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology presided.

Officers elected at the business meeting included the following: President, Alfred P. Ripley; secretary-treasurer, Willard B. Luther.

## WATER COMPANY GETS CHARTER

CONCORD, N. H.—The Legislature passed a bill on Wednesday permitting the incorporation of the New Hampshire Water Supply Company, with a \$1,000,000 capital. The company proposes to draw water from Merrymeeting pond, in New Durham, and supply the southeastern section of the state.

## STATE STREET IN WEISER, IDAHO



WEISER, Ida.—Steady advancement marks the history of the Weiser valley, of which this place, the county seat of Washington county, is the center. Weiser is the focal and distributing point for a wide territory. Population about 5000. Many miles of cement sidewalks being constructed and all streets of downtown business section soon to be paved. Cluster electric lights on main streets now; beautification program means doing away with overhead telephone or electric light wires and poles. Community at confluence of Snake and Weiser rivers. Thousands of acres of productive land around, mostly irrigated. Great reclaimed area being placed on market in small tracts for homeseekers. Modern theater and hotel. On main line of Oregon Short Line railroad, midway between Salt Lake City and Portland, Ore., and is southern terminal of Pacific & Idaho Northern railroad.

## REVERE ELECTS FIVE ENGINEERS

REVERE, Mass.—At a meeting of the board of selectmen Wednesday night Charles Marden, William O'Neil, Jeremiah Crowley, Athol Miller and George W. Burns were elected a board of engineers, though by vote of the town the offices were abolished.

Selectman Hubbard's nominee for harbor master, John Reed, was elected over Mr. White's man, John H. Nichols, but later Mr. Nichols was unanimously elected assistant harbor master. Lawrence Howard, who was discharged from the highway department, failed of reinstatement by a vote of 3 to 2.

## VERMONT NAMES R. R. CONFEREES

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Governor Fletcher appointed Wednesday as members of the New England railroad conference Percival W. Clement of Rutland, former president and owner of the Rutland railroad, and W. B. Howe of Burlington, business manager of the Burlington Free Press.

N. H. HOUSE PASSES 54-HOUR BILL.—CONCORD, N. H.—The bill making 54 hours a week's work for women was discussed in the House yesterday. The minority report was finally voted down on a division of the House and the bill will go to its third reading, calling for 54 hours for a week's work for women.

## FRENCH MECHANICS STRIKE BECAUSE OF TAYLOR SYSTEM

Nearly All the Workmen of Large Motor Manufactory Manifest Hostility to Introduction of Method Which Measures Time Spent on Production

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—The introduction of the Taylor system in France, which consists in measuring, second by second, the duration of each operation in the manufacture of a standard article which has to be produced with the same finish and in the same space of time, has met with a hostile reception on the part of the workmen. The only factory which employs this system has seen its staff stop work, and an almost total strike ensue in its workshops. This was the Renault motor firm, that turns out hundreds of chassis per diem, as well as motors of all sorts, which are shipped to the four corners of the globe.

It was thus in a purely French concern that a labor conflict arose on account of the introduction of a new method, nor was this the first time that such a thing occurred, nearly every innovation of this kind having had to overcome obstruction from the workmen. The French workman regards anything in the nature of a novelty with suspicion, and when, as in the Taylor system, it is a question of augmenting production in a fixed time, he invariably replies that increase of output reduces manual labor.

If one speaks of wages based on the individual production of each man he will tell one that the fixing of wages by piece work brings about inequality in the rates of pay. Point out that the quicker the work the better the conditions in which it is done, the shorter the day's work, and he will reply that fatigue will be the result.

Bring what objections one likes to this argument, however valid, such for instance as that a firm augmenting its production, quality being equal, brings down its lay-down cost or selling prices with the result that the number of customers is increased, and the larger demand

means more labor. Tell him that if piece work does not put up the wages of less efficient workmen they will still be as well off as before, and that a rise will be brought about by emulation, the quicker the work the shorter the day. None of this will the French workman admit. He has no head for business. He will work certainly, but quietly and always in the same groove. It is the sudden change in his habits that brings about a strike.

He is, however, a great admirer of labor legislation and adjustments abroad. He admires the labor organization of the United States, and bases a good many of his demands on acts existing in that country. His demands, however, will not be satisfied until he has undergone such transformation as will bring him up to the same level as the American workman, and this level he will not reach until his employers are able to make use of all means at their disposal and are able to change their methods. One thing depends upon the other.

If French industry and commerce appear behind the times and retrograde it may be attributed to this lack of utilitarianism and modernization. The introduction of a new piece of machinery is made the subject of demands, any innovation tending to equalize or to increase production is made a pretext for a strike which brings in its train a host of other demands more or less extraordinary.

In fact the slightest thing is observed. In France the workman takes no interest in his output, nor in the competition of his particular trade. He works because he has to and for no other reason. Demands he makes without number, but if means are offered to bring about a solution, as has just been done as regards increase of wages in reduction of hours of labor, he advances very poor objections. The French workman is not lazy, far from it; on the contrary he is



## Every Pump

finds its most becoming finish in a CUT STEEL BUCKLE—their coming vogue makes it necessary for the fashionable 1913 pump to be so trimmed.

Our Paris correspondent informs us that cut steel buckles are now seen at all fashionable gatherings

It is a simple matter to make an appropriate selection AT OUR STORE—oval and square, oblong or triangular—in beauty and richness they are unexcelled; the range of choice is wide and each pattern has been thoughtfully selected.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT furnishes quick and accurate service to all unable to visit our store. The spring catalogue sent on request.

Thayer McNeil Company  
47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET



## TAXATION THEORIES DEMAND NEW LAWS AND NEW THINKERS

SOME notion of the difficulty a modern state encounters in living within the bounds of a constitution more than a century old may be gathered from the list of constitutional amendments proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature this year relating alone to taxation. The files of the committee on this subject have been crammed with the petitions for new forms and adaptations of old forms of getting public revenue, and among them are the requests for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, with varying ideas as to the way the instrument should be made over in this item, but all to the end of freeing the Legislature of the close confines of the old law. What is aimed at in all of them is to make it possible for the Legislature to apply different rules or have a different basis for personal property taxation from that applying to real estate. In going after this change, the amendments generally seek to open the door for almost any sort of taxation the Legislature may wish now or in the future to provide.

It is repeating old and familiar tribute to the constitution of the Bay state to note the permanence of that pioneer organ of state government which is the oldest of all and the least amended of any of anywhere near its forming period. It was broadly written with a view to that changing of conditions that would call for alteration in the statute law, not to be impeded by too much definition in the constitution to which the acts of each succeeding year must be squared. The framers were far-sighted, as is shown by the comparatively few amendments of their work and the failure of their work accepted by the voters of the state. The first of these gatherings was held in 1825, and had John Adams for its presiding officer, the leading genius of the first writing, and in its membership the then rising genius of government, Daniel Webster. The second, that of 1856, was a thoroughgoing body of representative men, who discussed learnedly the needs of a new organic law but failed to bring the people to their view of what form it should take. In the more than 50 years since that time there has been no serious proposal of general rebuilding.

When there is taken into account the difference in conditions under which people lived in the time just after the revolution and those now prevailing, particularly the change in the form of property, it is the source of wonderment that the requirement of "proportional" taxes should have been

left unamended. Then property was largely real estate, visible and easily reached and offering no other problem than a fair assessment of its value. With the years personal property has increased in its relation to realty and the whole of the immense holdings of intangible property, stocks and bonds, has come into existence. No end of proposals as to the way of valuing the unseen property have appeared and the demand has grown so insistent for a different treatment of it that the constitutional provision, suitable in a farming state, is found to be a misfit.

The term "proportional" bars any discrimination between real and personal estate and the state has gone on through the town and city governments to make the paper evidences of property pay the same rate of taxation as visible wealth. Opinion has grown that this is unjustified and irrational. It has taken the forms of favoring the complete freeing of it from taxation, or the application of a different rate, or the extreme of the single tax which would include the exemption of all kinds of property except land. But none of these can get by the bar of the word "proportional." The amendment now sought would not define the tax law but would give freedom of law-making to the Legislature.

A good observer of the passing activities of the public mind recently said to a younger citizen: "Study taxation. It is the problem of the times. Make yourself familiar with it. Read the discussion of it, even though there is much of it and not all sensible. Know the facts as to the present basis and the reasons the new conditions set up for change. Then apply your common sense to it and be ready to share in the discussion, even if you are not wise enough to invent new devices. Justice and the development of the common good are locked up in it. Be a taxation expert."

His advice points to no holiday task. The knowledge necessary to an expert treatment of the tax problem is broad and is as rarely possessed as the common sense that would make it practicable. The man who arrives at the self-opinion that he is wise on taxation is often far from otherwise so full of his theme that he is not an unqualified delight to his neighbors. But with the means that are now at hand for information and with a sense of the right to be sought in a distribution of the public burden a citizen may still be a factor in reaching conclusions without making himself unendurable to the less well informed.

## DUBLIN KEEPS SAINT PATRICK'S DAY AS HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ire.—St. Patrick's day as observed very thoroughly in Dublin. The day is a bank holiday in Ireland and business of every kind was suspended. People thronged the city in great numbers. Every train brought in its quota of visitors, who were generally to be seen decorated with shamrock that "grew on Irish ground."

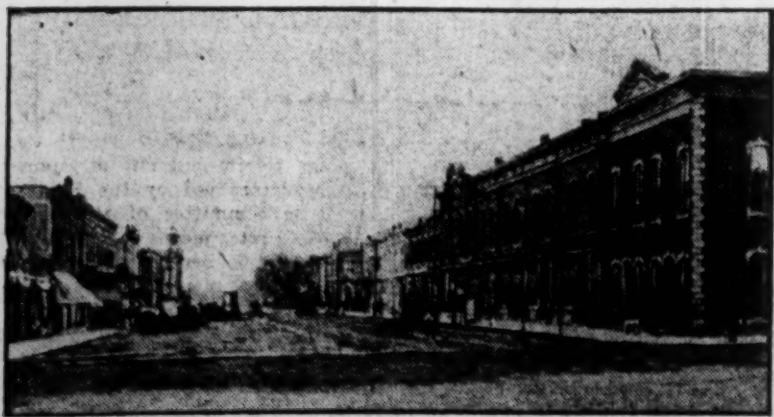
The Gaelic league formed a great procession, which started from Rutland square and paraded through the principal streets of the city to the Mansion house. A large number of gay flags were carried and about 20 bands accompanied the league. A group of women in sursarigats carrying a huge blue and yellow banner, on which were the words "Votes for Women," joined the procession when it was half way on its course. The women were given police protection, and their progress through the streets was marked by some hooting and booing from the crowd.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion House which was addressed by some well known Gaelic enthusiasts. Amongst other resolutions which were passed was one which approved of the action of the general council of county councils in refusing to accept Mr. Birrell's scheme for secondary school scholarships.

The most popular outdoor ceremony was the trooping of the color in the upper yard of Dublin castle. It was carried out by the Buffs while other regiments quartered in Dublin kept the ground. Immense numbers of people assembled to witness the proceedings and to listen to five massed bands playing Irish tunes with a great deal of patriotic fervor.

**CONNECTICUT SUFFRAGISTS LOSE**  
HARTFORD, Conn.—By a vote of 130 to 74 the House here Wednesday accepted the unfavorable report of the committee on constitutional amendments in regard to woman suffrage.

## CENTRAL AVENUE, IN EL DORADO, KAN.



EL DORADO, Kan.—With a population of 3500, El Dorado has a new \$100,000 courthouse, paved streets, electric lighting and refrigerating plant, sanitary and storm sewers, natural gas, a Carnegie library, new high school and new grade school. It has become a city of churches and schools since the time when the Kaffir corn carnival, the first event of its kind ever held, was inaugurated here and 30,000 people came to see unique displays of a comparatively new grain that meant a new era of farming prosperity. Shire town of Butler county, which covers area of 1449 square miles.

## CREDIT MEN TO HEAR TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Commercial and legislative questions, as well as subjects relating to transportation problems, will be discussed before the Boston Credit Men's Association in Youngs hotel on April 8, when the April meeting of the association will be held. The meeting is to be preceded by a reception and dinner.

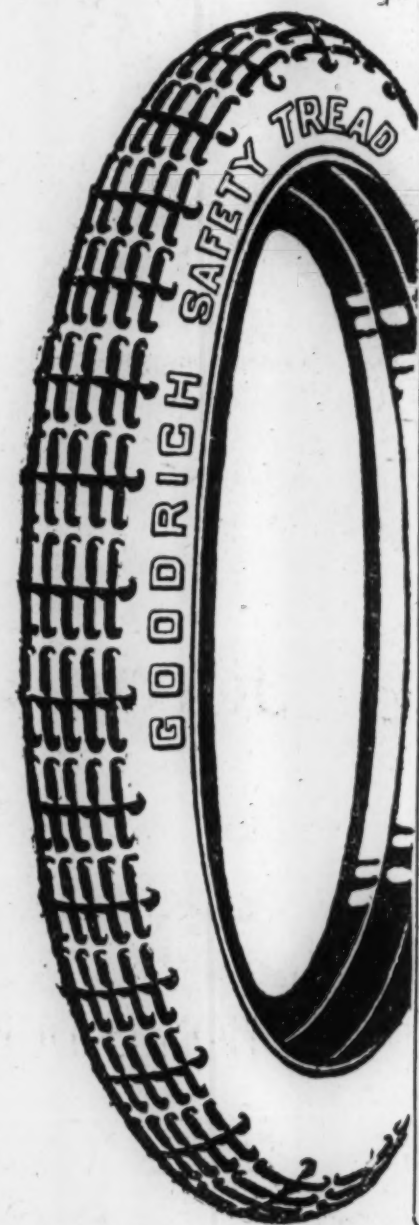
The speakers and their subjects include: Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, on "Massachusetts Legislation"; Louis D. Brandeis, "Our Railroad Situation"; J. Frank Chase, secretary of the New England Water and Ward Society, "The New Puritanism"; Wilbur F. Beale, treasurer of the Dorchester Trust Company, "Credits from a Bank's Point of View"; and V. E. Engelbach on "Commercial Collections."

## LAW TO TRY ATLANTIC FLIGHT

NEW YORK—Rodman Law, the aviator, who tried to go up in the air three miles in a giant skyrocket, announces that late in June or early in July he will attempt to fly across the Atlantic ocean. He will attempt to win the prize of \$50,000 offered by the London Daily Mail. According to his plans, he said, he will start from the east coast of Newfoundland and will head for Ireland. He will use a biplane.

## THREE GRANGES HOLD RALLY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three Pomona granges of West Hampden and Hampshire counties and the Springfield grange held joint meetings yesterday in Memorial hall. The roll-call showed every grange represented within the jurisdiction of the Springfield Pomona grange and 94 visitors from Whately, Sunderland, Amherst, Williamsburg, Northampton, Newbury, Westfield, Hadley and Huntington.



The Tread That Makes the Brake Effective

## Goodrich Safety Tread Tires

Best in the Short Stop

Goodrich Safety Treads not only give you safety and sureness all the time, driving, turning or stopping. They naturally give you longer wear—greater tire value.

The rows of five thick, tough rubber fingers repeated around the usual thick, tough Goodrich rubber tread add durability and wear to the safety.

They are not separate parts—they are made right in the tread, an extra thickness of splendid rubber, compounded in the Goodrich way, which has forty-three years of rubber experience in it.

This extra thick, tough tread is obviously certain to give you more mileage. Goodrich Safety Tread tires are not emergency propositions. They are made for all day and all night work, if you so wish to use them. In addition to the safety and security they give you it is worth your while to consider the extra value and service you secure in them.

The five thick, tough rubber fingers of the Goodrich Safety Tread, all the time your car is running, are digging right down through the mud, slush, ooze or other slipperiness, and making a constantly clean safe path.

The human hand-grip they get on the road or street is a powerful defense against any chance of a skid. Goodrich Safety Tread Tires are made just as all Goodrich Tires are made—unit molded construction.

The strips of fabric, pure rubber, and thick, tough tread are literally molded into a unit in our single vulcanization.

This is one reason why Goodrich treads do not strip or peel. Your tire dealer will show you the Goodrich Safety Tread; he will not need to explain it, for its principle and sureness are self-evident.

**The B. F. Goodrich Co.**  
Branches and Service Stations in Principal Cities, Dealers Everywhere.  
Factories, Akron, Ohio.  
Boston Branch, 851 Boylston St.

Write for Goodrich Route Book, covering the auto tour you select. These books are sent free on request.

There is nothing in Goodrich Advertising that isn't in Goodrich Tires



Again the Goodrich Company Are the First to Announce Lower Prices on Automobile Tires to Consumers

The readers of The Christian Science Monitor will welcome the recent announcement of reduced prices on Goodrich Tires. Coming from so dominant a power in the tire field, it is reasonable to presume that other tire companies will quickly follow the Goodrich lead. No explanation or reasons why are given in this announcement, but with crude rubber selling at a somewhat lower figure than that prevailing for a year or more past and the constant devising and application of new higher efficiency methods of tire manufacture, the reduced Goodrich tire prices are but a natural outcome, and, in the instance before us, show the willingness of a great corporation to give the buying public the benefits derived from changed and improved conditions.

We understand that the reduction better the present price to the user 5%. This, coupled with the reduction first put into effect by the same company nearly a year ago, enables the purchaser of tires by the user now at a material saving over prices prevailing prior to April of last year.

## TWO TEAMS OF JORDAN MARSH BOWLING LEAGUE



Above—Team F, John Joyce, Lawrence McCabe, Walter Tarbell, Robert Gilholm, Thomas Hughes. Below—Team A, William A. Watson, George Blair, John Leary, Bur-chard Stewart, William Clark

## N. S. W. DECIDES TO SELL STATE-MADE BRICKS TO TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Some months ago the New South Wales government established two state brick and lime works for the primary purpose of supplying departmental building requirements. The weekly output soon reached 500,000, with a considerable and rapidly-increasing surplus over the requirements of the public departments.

The New South Wales government has now decided to supply the outside building trade and the public with state-made bricks, at the rate of 30s. per 1000 for clay and sand lime bricks, and 35s. per ton for building lime, all at the kiln. The government, moreover, intends to give "actual weight" in lime, instead of the usual "10 bags for a ton," which is the trade custom and which, it is stated, frequently means 17 or 18 hundred-weight.

**NEW DOCK COMMISSION IN N. Y.**  
NEW YORK—Mayor Gaynor has appointed R. A. C. Smith, a Republican, to succeed Calvin Tomkins as dock commissioner. No letter of resignation was made public, but the impression was given out at the mayor's office that Mr. Tomkins had resigned. Mr. Tomkins said he did not resign, but intimates he was removed.

## STORE NEWS

As the end of the season approaches the interest in the Jordan Marsh Bowling League increases. The six teams are closely matched and there is a delightful spirit of cordiality among the players which makes the regular meetings every Thursday evening one of the popular events of the week.

It was expected to close the season several weeks ago but the desire to extend the time was so strong that it was decided to continue through the present month and the prizes will not be awarded until the last meeting on April 24. At present the "F" team is ahead and the "A" team is second.

The pictures were taken at the opening of the season, and since then two of the members of the "F" team—Lawrence McCabe and Thomas Hughes—have dropped out and in their places are James Bates and John Lehan. The league will bowl, as usual, this evening at Chauncy alleys.

Frank C. Hincks of the men's furnishing department of C. F. Hovey & Co. has gone to New York for a few days.

B. F. James of G. R. Fisk & Co. has returned from a trip to New York.

Miss Teresa Mullen, who recently resigned from the Magrane Houston Company as buyer of wash dresses, has taken

up her duties with the Gilchrist company as assistant to Miss E. M. Kennedy, buyer of muslin underwear.

## STORE TO BE REMODELED

CHICAGO—The "tower building" of Montgomery Ward & Co. has recently been sold to a syndicate of merchants headed by George Lytton of the firm of Henry J. Lytton & Son, proprietors of the Hub.

It is said that the price paid was in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000, and that a large sum will be expended at once in remodeling the structure and fitting it up for offices and shops. There has been much speculation as to whether the famous bronze statue on the top of the building would be removed.

There was some talk that Mr. Ward would reserve it from the sale and remove it to the present location of his company, but this question was settled when it became known that the first order given by the new owners was that the statue should be cleaned.

The work of remodeling will begin at once and among the improvements will be new fronts along 160 feet on East Madison street, and 85 feet on North Michigan street.

## PRISON REFORMS PROMISED

Prison reform, pardons, paroles, humane treatment and improved quarters, will soon receive attention, says Governor Foss. He and members of the council visited the Charlestown state prison yesterday. The Governor praised Warden Bridges for conditions at the prison.

## James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

New York

23rd Street

## MEN'S WEAR

### Exceptional Values

For Friday and Saturday.

200 Dozen Silk Shirts, with plain bosoms and French cuffs. Made of Heavy Tussah Silk, neat stripes. values 3.50 and 5.00, **2.85**

400 Dozen Shirts, made of Imported Madras and Mercerized Mixed Fabrics; various sleeve lengths and models. values 2.00 and 2.50, **1.35**

300 Dozen Knit Four-in-Hand Scarfs, made of Pure Silk, in crochet or accordion weaves; plain and fancy colors. value 1.00, **55c**

675 Raincoats,—manufacturers' samples. A large assortment of weights, colors and models. value 15.00 to 22.00, **9.75 and 12.00**

## UNDERWEAR & HALF HOSE

White Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers,—English make. Shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers in regular and stout sizes. value 2.25, **1.45 per garment**

Spring weight Grey Worsted Shirts and Drawers. Shirts with long or short sleeves. Drawers in regular and stout sizes. value 1.25, **85c per garment**

Black Silk Half Hose with high spliced heels, soles and toes. Extra fine quality. value 1.50 pair, **95c pair; 6 pairs 5.00**

300 Dozen Pairs of Pure Silk Half Hose with lisle thread toes and heels. Blue, Tan, Lavender and Black and White effects. value 50c pair, **35c pair; 3 pairs 1.00**

## WOMEN'S SUITS & DRESSES

Tailored Suits of English Serge,—smart models. value 29.50, **18.50**

Tailored Suits of Diagonal Cheviot,—very effective models. value 32.50, **25.00**

Afternoon Dresses of Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse and Crepe de Chine in distinctive models. value 32.50 to 35.00, **25.00 and 29.50**

Blouse Dresses of Charmeuse,—attractive models. **32.50, 35.00 and 39.50**

Smart Tailored Street Dresses of Serge, Eponge and Hairline Stripe Fabrics. value 15.75 to 23.50, **10.50, 14.50 and 18.50**

## "REDFERN" CORSETS

Excellent models for slender, medium and well-developed figures. Made of Batiste and Coutil. **3.50, 4.00 and 5.00**

Warner Rustproof Corsets,—many models for every type of figure. **1.00, 1.50, 2.00 to 4.00**

34th Street

New York

23rd Street

## WITH THE ARTISTS

Works by women artists are on view at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street. The most individual example is "Ruth," by Marie Danforth Page. A ruddy-cheeked girl in brown sits on a breezy hilltop. It is executed with spontaneity, feeling for large, sound values, free and simple in mood. The angle of the chin shown is hardly the happiest.

Nor has the best view point been found in several others, though all show skill, sympathy and elements of distinction. In one the head appears too small. In another the left hand and arm are not well foreshortened. Others, though excellent practise work, have little general appeal. "Arrangement in dark and light" might be termed "... in cold and warmth."

In this, Helen M. Turner has succeeded admirably with the hair and face of a distinguished head. Miss Jean Oliver shows sympathetic and individually painted miniatures. Gretchen W. Rogers' picture successfully renders a dark, exotic beauty, appropriate in the simple treatment of mass and quiet hues. Miss Margaret Richardson shows a portrait of a: artist type, vibrating with life and depicting character in every line of eager face and expressive hands. Marion Boyd Allen's work reveals mastery of modeling. Miss Emily Burling Waite has a dashing portrait in the luminous style of Benard, to 158.

Miss N. M. Ricker, manager of the Poland Spring art exhibition, is at the Hotel Brunswick for a few days while making selections from the works of Boston artists for the nineteenth annual exhibition in the Maine State building at South Poland, Me., June 7 to Oct. 19.

## LICENSE BILLS DEFEATED

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill providing for the repeal of the liquor license law was defeated by a large majority in the House of Representatives. Another bill to allow shipments of liquor from license communities to no-license towns and cities was defeated by a vote of 168 to 158.



## DRAPER MILLS OFFICERS TURN DOWN DEMANDS

(Continued from page one)

bound to live up to these demands as the workers will also."

At the close of the meeting Mr. Bell, chairman of the strike committee, said he felt sure the company did not refuse the demands on the ground of the recognition of the I. W. W. but that the demands were too high.

J. M. Caldwell, an I. W. W. leader reported today that 200 more employees had deserted the company, making the number now out on strike between 1000 and 1100 of the 2100 usually employed by the company.

Details of police are patrolling the streets near the factory here in two pieces of motor fire apparatus. About 500 strikers paraded for about half an hour this morning, but there was no disorder.

At the Milford car barns on North Main street about 300 pickets sought to deter loyal employees from reaching their work as they arrived on cars, but a squadron of about 70 police escorted the cars, each car having from two to four officers aboard. The railway company, afforded its employees extra precautions, and open cars were used.

A concerted rush of strikers at the car barns resulted in hand-to-hand conflicts at one time, but the strikers soon desisted in their efforts when they were forcibly convinced that the police were determined to maintain order.

J. J. Eitor of the I. W. W. is not expected today.

### Hopedale Difficulty Called at Odds With Strikes of the Past

As a strike, the Hopedale difficulty—if it can be designated as a strike—will go down in industrial history as an occurrence radically at odds with what has taken place elsewhere when capital and labor saw former amiable relations rent asunder.

The men who a few days ago left the shops of the Draper company at Hopedale without presenting exact demands or outlining grievances to the officials of the concern nevertheless have premeditated a step that to some extent has inconvenienced an establishment which, in the manufacture of textile machinery, occupies a unique field in American industrialism.

As usual, figures vary in the case of the Hopedale walkout. The company estimate that on the second day the shops were without the usual number of men, no more than 400 had quit work. On the other hand, the strikers assert that 1000 men are out.

It is no secret that the Industrial Workers of the World engineered the Hopedale labor war but it is yet to be seen whether the I. W. W. has learned a lesson from what has taken place elsewhere or whether the tactics that have found universal public disapproval are to be again countenanced. Sentiment in Hopedale and Milford apparently is against forceful methods and yet there is not wanting much sympathy for the foreign element which is largely represented among the strikers.

Few manufacturing districts are so unlike what might be expected of them as is Hopedale. The place has not the ordinary earmarks of a factory town. Everywhere natural beauty surrounds shops and homes. To judge from outward appearance living in this community must be ideal.

Although up to the present writing no formal demand has been made on the company, yet when these are made it is understood they will include abolition of the piece work system, a minimum wage of \$2.75 a day for all foundry workers, a nine-hour day for all employees and a 10 per cent increase for all workers.

In Hopedale and Milford there is much division of opinion as to how such an arrangement would work. Some of the most sympathetic of the long-time citizens argue that it will never do to abolish piece work. Their claim is that it would put a premium on slipshod work and be a direct injustice to the best among the workers.

In 1896 the Draper company was incorporated under the laws of Maine, as a consolidation of the Hopedale Machine Company, the Hopedale Machine Screw Company, the Dutcher Temple Company and George Draper & Sons. The new consolidation acquired the American patent rights of the Northrop Loom Company, holding valuable patents controlling automatic looms.

The Draper company today manufactures cotton mill machinery, the most important product of which is the Northrop loom, many thousands of which are in use, but all other textile appliances are turned out in great quantities. Should the plant at any time close down it would greatly inconvenience mills looking to Hopedale for supplies.

The total stock of the Draper company is \$8,000,000. The preferred stock is entitled to 8 per cent cumulative dividends. During 1902 the company paid a stock dividend of 50 per cent. An extra dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the \$6,000,000 common stock in 1911.

For 97 years the textile machine concern, now known as the Draper company, has been in existence at Hopedale and the present is the first considerable difference that has ever arisen between proprietors and employees. Had the century been rounded out without the troubles now on it would have marked a feature industrial event in America. From a small beginning the Draper company has become a factor in the manufacturing affairs of the United States. Hopedale today and Hopedale a quarter of a century ago are different communities.

Then the alien population was decidedly in the minority. It is true that today few of the Italian or Armenian workers in the Draper company's mills live in Hopedale itself. The foreigners reside in Milford, either in the section called the "brick city" or on the "plains." But to all other purposes than merely residential Hopedale and Milford must be classed as one. The interests of the town and the village overlap. Without the Hopedale mill there would be no large Italian settlement in Milford. Without the foreigners it is doubted whether the Draper company would have assumed the proportions of the present.

Few persons in either Hopedale or Milford care to commit themselves on the situation. The interests of the two communities are so identical that there is apprehension lest it may be inadvisable to speak out what is in the thought. Yet on closer pressing the question, it is learned that many think conditions as they are today could have been avoided.

"It is true," said an old-time resident of Milford who as long as 40 years ago became an employee at the Draper works, "it is true that the company furnishes pleasant homes for many of its employees. Just look at these houses. The rent runs from \$3 a week, and you can not get a house like this anywhere else for twice that money. But remember that so far few if any of the American workers in the Draper company's mill have complained openly. It is the foreigners, those who live away from Hopedale that are the aggrieved ones. They are not made beneficiaries by the recreation park and all other things provided for the Hopedale residents. Whether they live away from here of their own choice or not I do not wish to say. The fact is that they don't live here."

Coming back to a comparison between Lawrence and Hopedale—and should the strike progress there will be need for more and more of such comparison—conditions in the two places show glaring differences. At Lawrence the I. W. W. went into the industrial fray flushed with victory in other places where identical work and conditions confronted capitalist and laboring man. The leadership of Eitor and Haywood cannot possibly be discounted as to what they meant to the men and women that went out of the dozen or more mills.

At Hopedale there is one concern to battle with. There is one board of directors where at Lawrence there were as many boards as there were mills. While the Lawrence strike was on, often it was not so much a question of working conditions, as the personality of those opposed to the labor organization. The elimination of Eitor, and partially of Haywood, showed to what extent these men had control of the strikers.

Hopedale is a one-firm affair. There has been intimation that in case the company is forced to the wall in the matter of demands, it will close down indefinitely. What this will mean to Hopedale the people can best answer. As for Milford, Milford people in a great majority of cases say that they have learned that their town can get along even without Hopedale. At Milford there are great shoe factories and other industries. Milford, perhaps, has been looking for just that which has happened.

Nothing more interesting comes to the knowledge of the investigator at Hopedale than that there was tried out one of the early communistic experiments in America. It was at Hopedale that men like Adin Ballou and George Draper, the founder of the Draper fortune, with others similarly inclined, attempted to work out a share-and-share-alike policy that, however, did not materially succeed. When the Drapers finally took over the property of the Hopedale community this experiment ceased.

There can be no parallel between what the Hopedale community aimed to accomplish and what is the ambition of the Industrial Workers of the World. But as one travels through Hopedale and Milford, as the talk of the foreign workers from the mills reaches a visitor in the troubled districts, one cannot fail to notice how, in their own way and by their own methods, the members of this much-discussed labor organization hope to achieve their purpose of sharing in the production of the country.

The I. W. W. openly advocate syndicalism which in Europe as in America has met with the sternest opposition on the part of the leading labor organization.

### I. W. W. Leader Arrives

It is too early to estimate what effect the arrival of Joseph M. Caldwell, of Worcester, will have on the strikers at the Draper company's works. The want of leadership during the first two days of walkout must necessarily have proved a handicap for the men and the officials to get together. A spokesman intimately acquainted with American conditions and American ideas, were he to make the best possible use of his capacity to judge, cannot fail to accomplish something in whatever direction he may turn.

As matters went Tuesday, there is no question that the presence of so many policemen had an unfavorable effect in other than the strikers' quarters. Citizens of long residence at Milford declared that they did not like this constant interference of police officers.

The company was in its rights, it was affirmed, to see that its property was duly protected, and the conflict between the marching strikers and the police on Tuesday morning indicated that precautionary measures were essential. But on the other hand it was said that measures, such as this constant dashing up and down the thoroughfares of automobiles filled with officers, might awe the foreigners, but also make them turbulent. To keep the officers in reserve within call might be equally well as the protection and less likely to encourage further resentment, it was said. Milford is somewhat outspoken in at least one direction, the quickness with

which the Hopedale company called on the other town for protection and the insistent manner in which some years ago, Hopedale became a separate community from Milford. Taxes in Milford are considerably higher than in Hopedale, and although the former town will do all it can to preserve order in the country round about, yet there are some who recall what they consider extra strenuous efforts to separate Hopedale from its parent.

### General Draper Big Factor

There stands in the center of Milford the equestrian statue of Gen. William F. Draper which brings to the attention not only what this member of the Draper family has done for the community but his services to the nation. As a leader in the efforts to keep the Union intact; as American ambassador to Italy; as statesman, manufacturer, citizen, William F. Draper has left his impression upon the affairs of the country. To understand how the Draper company reached its present magnitude without labor difficulties the striking personality of General Draper must be taken into account.

Perhaps one of the best characterizations of General Draper in recent years has been made by Senator Weeks, who in a dedicatory address in 1910 at the unveiling of a monument said in part: "There is a peculiar fitness that this service should be held in this town because in the midst of the manifold duties of a busy life General Draper, while taking proper pride in his army service, not failing in his loyalty to those with whom he had fought the good fight, was never lacking in affection for this town or in his friendship for those living here with whom he had been associated. Practically speaking, he spent his entire life in this community."

Congressman Weeks traced the Puritan ancestry of General Draper from James Draper, a weaver who came to the United States in 1647. The Drapers played conspicuous parts in the early struggles of the colonists. George Draper, the father of General Draper, founded the great business at Hopedale. General Draper was elected to Congress in 1892, and because of his intimate knowledge of mechanical matters he was placed on the committees of patents. When he returned to Hopedale he continued to perfect various devices that have since become essential to cotton manufacture.

The present officers of the Draper company are: F. J. Dutcher, president; E. D. Bancroft, vice-president; George A. Draper, treasurer. The board of directors is as follows: F. J. Dutcher, former Gov. Eben Draper, G. A. Draper, E. D. Bancroft, C. Nutting, Walter I. Stimpson, E. D. Osgood, D. H. Bristow Draper, E. P. Butterworth, J. B. Clowman.

From a corporation standpoint the stock of the Draper company is today more widely distributed than when General Draper was a factor in the management of the concern. There have been many changes within that great industrial establishment at Hopedale. The coming of the alien element may have had no little effect on the general situation. Whatever the present difficulty between management and men on strike, as time goes on the question of employing many foreigners in Hopedale as elsewhere must have its distinct bearing on industrial relationship. Lawrence proved an issue in this specific direction. Hopedale may easily set another mark in the capital and labor world, and if wage and time adjustments are accomplished by peaceful means it will show the good sense of the best element whether it is that of employer or worker.

### O'MEARA'S ACTION SANCTIONED

Mayor Fitzgerald in a statement explains that he sanctioned the action of Police Commissioner O'Meara in sending 30 Boston policemen to Hopedale after the request for aid came to him from the selectmen of that town. Commissioner O'Meara states that Hopedale will have to furnish food and salary for the men and that their absence will not hinder the listing of voters.

### STRIKERS PLAN MASS MEETING

Plans are being completed for a general mass meeting of the men's garment workers now on strike in this city to be held in Faneuil hall tomorrow to consider the strike situation and protest against the alleged inactivity of city departments regarding reported violations of the laws. Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., and Attorney George E. Roemer, Jr., will speak. It is said the board of health has ordered the closing of three garment shops where imported non-union workers are claimed to have been employed. Strike benefits amounting to \$3000 are being distributed.

### I. W. W. FAILS TO PARADE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The police refused yesterday to permit the I. W. W. striking tailors to parade, and Superintendent Murray sent a squad of extra patrolmen to lower Weybosset street, where the line was to form. Certain of the agitators of the I. W. W. decided to hold a street parade in defiance of the police order. Three times in the afternoon the hour was fixed to start, but the attempt of the organizers to get the Providence members of the I. W. W. into line failed.

### WEAVERS' STRIKE ENDS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Strike of weavers employed at the plant of the Hope Webbing Company was settled yesterday when the ringleaders were paid off and a majority of the 50 employees interested resumed their accustomed places. The strike started among a few weavers affiliated with the local branch of the I. W. W.

### RELIEF FUND GAINS BY \$3717.30

An additional \$3717.30 has been added to the relief fund of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross Society for the inundated districts of the middle West increasing the total to \$160,837.31.

## AID OF SENATORS TO BE ASKED FOR FREE RAW WOOL

President to Confer With Upper Branch Leaders Following Agreement to Remove All Tariff From Sheep Product

### INCOME TAX BOTHERS

WASHINGTON—There is much conjecture here today as to what will be the attitude of the Senate on the question of free wool, which was agreed upon Wednesday night between President Wilson and the members of the House ways and means committee.

President Wilson is to meet Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, and Senators Hoke Smith and Stone tonight, and it is understood that the attitude of the Senate then will be made clear.

Although early Wednesday President Wilson had indicated to members of the ways and means committee who were interested in taking the duties off raw materials that he favored a duty on raw wool, further conference produced a general change of front.

A majority of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee had favored a duty of 15 per cent on the raw product. It is said now that the understanding arrived at Wednesday will result in the ways and means committee presenting its bill with the free wool provision incorporated and with a unanimous report from its Democratic members, and that the President will make known his thorough accord with it.

Under the existing law wool carries a duty of approximately 11 cents per pound, or about 60 per cent when figured on the ad valorem basis. It is estimated that abolition of the duty will cause a loss of approximately \$20,000,000 to the present government revenues; but Democratic tariff leaders claim it will bring about a substantial reduction in the prices of woolen manufactured goods.

This reduction in revenue, and the possible loss of approximately \$53,000,000 of revenues should sugar be placed on the free list, would be made up, the Democrats say, by the income tax, the details of which probably will be settled today by the ways and means committee.

The vital question confronting the President and the Democratic members of the committee today is said to be this: Shall we adopt the provision giving the President authority to increase or decrease the income tax rate according to the exigencies of the treasury and thus run the risk of having the supreme court declare that provision unconstitutional as a delegation of legislative power?

Under this plan, should the treasury be confronted with a deficit at the end of a fiscal year, the President might have power, by proclamation, to fix a new income tax rate to be collected the following year, and thus replenish the revenues.

It was declared Wednesday that the President had not finally made up his mind as to whether the tariff should be revised schedule by schedule or in a single bill, whether sugar should be put on the free list or given a reasonable amount of protection, and whether the income tax should be by a flat rate or graduated.

It is known that the President leans strongly to revision by a single bill. He thinks the income tax question can only be decided after an agreement has been made upon tariff rates, and he believed that sugar should go on the free list, but is open to conviction on that point.

The President has been hearing arguments that people in Louisiana could readjust their business to meet the new conditions imposed by the removal of the tariff on sugar.

Col. Robert Ewing, national committeeman from Louisiana, has been presenting the other side of the question, and when he left the White House Wednesday he had laid the case in full before Mr. Wilson.

The Louisiana national committeeman told the President that the business of the sugar owners of his state, with millions of dollars invested, would be destroyed if sugar entered free, but that they were going to stand a 25 per cent cut. Mr. Wilson agreed to study the subject further.

Members of the ways and means committee, after an all-day session Wednesday spent in perfecting tariff bill details, declared there was no substantial difference of opinion between the committee and the President over the duty to be imposed on farm products.

The committee has cut the agricultural duties over 50 per cent in the new bill. While President Wilson is understood to favor a further cut in some of them, members of the committee declared Wednesday night that a complete agreement would be reached with the President without difficulty.

### LECTURE ROOM ASSIGNED MR. TAFT AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With a lecture room assigned him in the Sampson lyceum, former President William Howard Taft, the new professor of law at Yale, will begin his pedagogical duties within a few days.

Mr. Taft made his entrance into the academic routine on Wednesday morning by attending the services in Battell chapel, taking his seat among the students.

After chapel Mr. Taft returned to his hotel and took up an accumulation of correspondence with his secretary.

## Exclusive New Designs in Lamps and Shades

Hundreds of Beautiful Styles Now Being Shown



In this popular section we are showing an unparalleled assortment of Lamps of every description, Fire-Place Goods, including Andirons, Fire-Sets, Fenders, Coal Hods, Wood Boxes, and the cozy leather upholstered seat for surrounding the fire.

Also a full line of glass and brass Candlesticks and Shades, of every description in both foreign and domestic designs.

Dull Brass Lamps—Central Draft Burners ..... 3.00 to 10.00  
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Japanese Wicker Shades—Silk Lined ..... 2.50 to 7.00

Japanese Paper Hand Decorated Shades ..... 1.50 to 8.50  
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Lamps and Fire-Place Goods—Fourth Floor, New Building

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Complete House Furnishers in New England

## SCHOOL BOARD APPROPRIATION ACTION IS DUE

(Continued from page one)

Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon revealed a change in the attitude toward the measure.

"Mayor Fitzgerald expressed himself as in favor of the appropriation but he is genuinely eager to keep the tax rate down," said Mr. Brock. "For this purpose he asked us to reduce our appropriations on new buildings which will keep the tax rate down for this year. If we do this he said he would help us get all we ask—an additional five-cent appropriation this year, ten cents next year and fifteen cents the year after."

"A special meeting of the school committee has been called for late this afternoon to work on the annual appropriations. We shall discuss the proposition of the mayor at that time and may take action on it. I doubt that we shall get further in our appropriations than that which involves the salaries of employees."

"We must decide on these so that the teachers and others may be paid at the regular time. We shall be careful, however, not to go in excess of the amount we already have at our disposal. Then if we get the money we ask for we can make additional appropriations. I think we shall not reach the appropriations for new buildings this evening."

According to the present schedule Boston is allowed \$3.05 for every \$1000 for the ordinary expenses of the schools; 20 cents for teachers' salary increases; 2 cents for nurses, 2 cents for extended use of school buildings, 4 cents for physical education, five cents for pensions, 25 cents for repairs and 40 cents for new buildings.

The proposed increase would give the schools an additional sum of about \$75,000 for use this year, which still is \$25,000 less than the school committee considers necessary for the normal advancement of the schools.

If the mayor's wishes are complied with, an increase of 5 cents will be allowed to the \$3.05 apportioned for ordinary expenses, making it \$3.10; to the 25 cents allowed for repairs 25 cents will be added, this sum taken from the appropriations for new buildings, reducing it to 30 cents from 40, and an additional 5 cents will be cut off from the new buildings. This will keep the entire appropriation for the year to the present total of \$4.03 on the thousand.

If the appropriation does not go through it will be necessary for the school committee to cut down its expenses \$100,000. To do this it probably would close the trade school for girls and the Boston industrial school for boys on July 1 instead of continuing them through the summer; cut off the continuation schools entirely; to cut down on its evening schools and not open them until December; to open no playgrounds. It has already closed its evening schools for this year one week earlier than usual, cut off its special teachers, and has given orders that no more supplies be ordered.

If the bill goes through only \$25,000

will need to be saved. It will probably mean, says the committeemen that the girls' trade and boys' industrial schools will be kept open, that the continuation schools will be kept open and that the full number of evening schools will be opened next year and at the usual time in October, and that some, if not all of the playgrounds will be opened during the summer. Expenses for these will have to be kept low and no new work can be started.

It was hoped to open a summer review school to take up the standardization of English, to begin a special practical work in home-making for the girls at the Dillaway school, improve the instruction in music, and some other things, but all new work, it is said, will have to be abandoned. The part time schooling which has been so much talked of, also will be seriously affected and perhaps abandoned.

Foreseeing such a contingency as has now arisen, the school committee of 1909 applied to the Legislature for additional appropriations at the rate of 10 cents each year for five successive years. The Legislature passed the measure but the bill was objected to by Governor Draper, who requested the Legislature to grant the increase for a period of three years instead of five on the ground that if the committee found the additional appropriation necessary it could apply for it. This was accepted by the Legislature. In 1912 the committee found itself in the position anticipated and renewed its application to the Legislature but its petition was denied. In the intervening year the committee says the need of additional funds has become even more pressing.

The desire of the school committee for an increase is embodied in a measure now under consideration by the legislative committee on municipal finance. Mayor Fitzgerald has been opposed to it from the first, contending that it was an unwarranted extravagance, that it would deprive other departments of the city of needed funds, and that it would tend to increase the tax rate. At a hearing of the bill on Tuesday the mayor strongly opposed it. John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston finance commission and members of the school committee were equally urgent in its behalf. The conference between the mayor and school committee yesterday was as quiet and harmonious as the hearing of the preceding day had been stormy.

The mayor has announced his intention of arranging a conference between George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee, and Corporation Counsel Corbett. He hopes this will result in a new bill allowing the school an additional appropriation of 5 cents this year, 10 cents next year and 15 cents the following year with provisions for adding that amount to the city's share of the tax rate. This would make the city's share of the tax rate \$10.60 for this year, \$10.65 for next year and \$10.70 the year after instead of keeping it at \$10.55.

**NEWSBOYS GIVE ENTERTAINMENT**  
Boston newsboys gave their fourth annual entertainment in Copley hall last night before an appreciative audience of about 400. All numbers were furnished from ranks of the Boston Newsboys' Club. First came a musical comedy called "The Isle of Bamboo," by Leon Dadman, after which there was a promenade concert by the newsboys' brass band.

## FRENCH HONORS FOR J. P. MORGAN

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Plans were completed today by the French government to render military honors for J. P. Morgan when his body is transferred at Havre from the Rome train to the steamship La France, which on Saturday will sail for New York. The financier was a member of the Legion of Honor and his rank as a commander of the order entitles him to military recognition.

ROME—Funeral services were held in the Grand Hotel on Wednesday. The Rev. Frank Nelson, rector of the American Episcopal church, officiated.

NEW YORK—Funeral services for Mr. Morgan will be held at St. George's Episcopal church, New York, it is announced. The day of the service has not been determined. The burial will be in Cedar Hill cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

## HALE STATUE TO BE DEDICATED MAY 22

Dedication of Bela I. Pratt's bronze statue of Edward Everett Hale on the Charles street side of the Public Garden, which was to have taken place today, has been postponed to May 22. The statue is not yet finished and certain of the speakers scheduled are unable to be present.

**ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOWN**  
In the forecourt of the Museum of Fine Arts a special exhibition was opened today of the work of the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston. Examples of the work of the leading craftsmen of the country in metal, illumination, wood enamel and textiles are on public view.

**GALLERY NOTES**  
A group of paintings by Dwight Blaney will be exhibited at the St. Botolph Club beginning this afternoon. The exhibition of Dodge MacKnight's water colors at Doll & Richards has been continued a week, closing next Wednesday.

**SENATE TO ACT IN BRIBE CASE**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—The question of whether the truth or falsity of the charges against Senator Stephen J. Stillwell, whom President George H. Kendall alleges solicited \$3500 to report a stock exchange reform bill out of committee shall be determined by the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole or by the Senate judiciary committee is expected to be decided by the Senate today.

**DORCHESTER PROGRESSIVES ELECT**  
The Dorchester Progressive Club has elected these officers: President, William L. Fernandez; first vice-president, Mrs. James R. Connolly; second vice-president, John S. Leake; secretary, D. Frank Doherty; treasurer, Francis G. Powell.

**BROOKLINE TO HEAR FOLK SONGS**  
Recital of folk songs is to be given to increase the Tau Beta Beta scholarship fund in Shailer hall (Brookline high school), April 7, at 8:15 o'clock.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## ATTRACTIVE GOWN FOR SPRING

Made from a novelty material in tan and brown

EVERYTHING that gives the belted effect is smart this season. This attractive gown is made from a novelty material in tan and brown and is trimmed with brown satin and buttons in the lighter shade. It is simple yet smart.

The blouse is made with a wide tuck over each shoulder and is buttoned right down the front. The collar is an unusually pretty one and can be made either round or square at the back.

In this case, the sleeves are long, but they can be made in elbow length if that is preferred. They are cut in one piece each and are joined to the blouse in the "set-in" style.

The skirt is in two pieces and is joined to the blouse at the waist line. The pleats are quite separate from the gown and can be omitted if it is not wanted. It is in two pieces and is joined to a belt and adjusted over the gown.

Eating would be extremely attractive made in this way and no material of the season has found greater favor. French serge would be excellent, too. One of the pretty simple silks would make a very attractive gown of this kind and there are numberless fabrics for spring and summer that are appropriate for the design.

For the medium size, the dress will require 9 yards of material 27 or 5 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and trimming, 1/2 yard 18 for chemise. The skirt is 2 1/2 yards at the lower edge.

The pattern of the gown (7542) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May-Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## TRIED RECIPES

## TOMATO SALAD JELLY

SOAK one-half box of gelatin in one-half cup of cold water fifteen minutes, or till soft. Stew one can of tomatoes till soft, cutting and mashing the pulp to hasten the process. For additional flavoring stew with the tomato a half inch bit of bay leaf, one-half teaspoon of mixed spices, one rounded teaspoon of celery salt, one-half a small Bermuda onion. Strain the tomato through a pure sieve and if there is not enough to make three cups add boiling water. Heat again to boiling point and add the soaked gelatin, stir till dissolved, then pour it into small cups or fancy molds, or into a ring mold, if individual forms are not desired. Chill and when ready to serve turn out and serve the small forms on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise on the top. Or turn the ring mold out on a salad dish, fill the center with any salad mixture you prefer and garnish with any appropriate border of green.

## LEMON APPLE PIE

Two large apples, three eggs, one cup of sugar, one lemon. Grate the apples, and add the beaten yolks of the eggs; stir in the sugar, and add the juice and rind of the lemon. Line a pie plate with crust, put in this filling and bake. Make a meringue top of the beaten whites of the eggs and sugar, cover the pie, and set back in the oven for the top to brown.

## NUT AND FRUIT CAKE

Cream one cup of butter, and two cups of sugar slowly, beating until light. Add the yolks of four eggs and 3/4 cups of flour sifted with four level teaspoons of baking powder and then the whites of four eggs beaten stiff. Beat and add one cup of chopped, seeded raisins and currants mixed and one cup of walnut meats, both chopped and floured, and bake in a large loaf.

## AN OPEN APPLE PIE

Pare, slice and cook the apples, then mash or press through a strainer. To each pint while hot add a teaspoon of butter, after adding sugar to make sweet. Dust on a little grated nutmeg and cool. Line a plate with paste, fill with the seasoned apple and lay a lattice work of narrow strips of paste over the top. Bake, and when served dust lightly with powdered sugar. The strips may be cut with a paste jagger or with a knife and then gashed along the edge to resemble a feather.

## CRANBERRY PIE

Make a cranberry sauce as for the table, using one quarter cup of water to one cup of berries and about half a cup of sugar; do not strain it. Line a plate with rich paste, pour in the cranberries and put a few dots of butter over the top. Cover with paste and bake. As the pie is taken from the oven sprinkle powdered sugar over the top. Serve when just cooled and neither hot nor after being kept a day or two.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## DRESSES THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Shops try to give original touches to children's clothes

THE designing and making of children's clothes are now considered as important an undertaking as the fashioning of the wardrobe for the grown-ups. The object of the majority of the shops is to procure simple, dainty dresses that are "different." They are quite as anxious to display little original touches on their frocks as the exclusive modist is to show similar touches on the gowns for fashionable women. This note of individuality may be sounded in the cut, yet the cut must not be ultra or extreme in any way, for freakishness in children's clothes is decidedly bad form, says a New York Tribune writer. It may also be introduced in the trimming. In a season when color runs riot some very effective combinations may be carried out. For everyday wear, how-

ever, the darker shades are the more practical, but a somber frock of navy blue serge or linen may be enlivened in a most attractive manner by a little embroidery in which the bright blues and reds, yellows and greens of the Bulgarian color scheme may be exploited.

In regard to style, the exaggerated low waistline, borrowed from the east, is the most fashionable at the present time and becoming to the slender figure of the child. The dresses and coats for the little tots who have still to count up to five summers are made in this mode, as well as the dresses and suits for the schoolgirl. The belt may be of the material of the dress or of leather, which is further accentuated by the pipings, etc., on the frock.

A "best" coat for a golden-haired girl of five is fashioned from rose poplin, and the low-waisted effect is carried out by three rows of shirring at the bottom, which hold in the fulness as a wide belt would do. The coat fastens at the side with buttons covered with the material and embroidered in white to match the dainty white lingerie collar. A modest tracery of pink hand embroidery outlines this collar and decorates the cuffs of the long sleeve, which has been attached at a low shoulder line, just like the sleeves on mother's coat. An enchanting little poke hat of shirred pink chiffon, with a white straw crown and clusters of pink and blue forget-me-nots, adds the finishing touch to the costume.

The more conservative mother, however, prefers the low line of the Russian blouse, rather than the exaggerated one of the Balkan garment. There is nothing new in the cut of the Russian blouse, but numerous novelties are constantly being introduced in the trimming and in the color scheme. As simplicity is the first and all-important rule for children's clothes, it is necessary to keep the trimming dainty and to use it sparingly.

## SOCIAL RULES IN AMERICA

IN the United States "My dear Mrs. Smith" is a more formal expression than "Dear Mrs. Smith." You should address some one whom you have met only once in a letter as "My dear Mrs. Smith." You should call upon a newcomer to your village before inviting her to tea. The rule is not invariably followed, if you have mutual acquaintance and have met elsewhere, but it is the correct thing to do. If a letter of introduction has been sent to you, you should call very soon. Otherwise it may be looked upon as a slight, not only to the stranger within your gates, but to the friend who sent the letter. You should follow the call very soon with some other courtesy—an invitation to lunch, dinner, or something of that sort.—Harper's Bazar.

## FIRELESS COOKER EARLY MEAL

Steak cooked on sizzling hot radiators

THERE had been some objection in the Norton family to getting up to take an early train, until Mother Norton, whose domestic and culinary efficiency had ever been a noteworthy family prop, came emphatically to the rescue with: "Why, of course we can take it! We will have our breakfast from the fireless cooker, and with that so conveniently managed, the rest will be comparatively easy."

"But, Harriette," Father Norton remonstrated with his customary solicitude and humor, "you'd have to get up

with the moon in order to have breakfast on time."

Mother Norton laughed, while she met his objection readily. "Nonsense! Not a bit of it!" she assured him. "I'll put the articles of the breakfast that need to be cooked in the fireless cooker the night before; and the breakfast table can be arranged then, too."

"Make it steak, mother, make it steak!" offered big brother Richard, which idea, in view of the fact that the family were to have a long, arduous day of travel ahead of them, was a wholly practical one. To set aside their usual light breakfast, under the circumstances, was a sensible thing to do, particularly as the travelers were compelled to depend upon the conveniences, good or bad, of railroading for their other meals.

The articles of food that required cooking were placed in the fireless cooker at 10 o'clock of the previous evening; less than half an hour being required to prepare the articles to be cooked, and get the cooker in proper condition for their acceptance. To cook steak by the fireless cooker method the most expensive cuts of steak need not be used, but it should be a very thick cut. The steak used in this case was a sirloin, cut two inches thick, and weighing a little over four pounds. As there is very little shrinkage in cooking meats after this method, the housewife will need to buy less than the amount purchased for the ordinary methods of cooking.

The basic principles of fireless cooking—the retention (and concentration) of heat were given proper observance, for both radiators were used, and they were heated twenty minutes, until they were sizzling hot. One radiator was then placed in the largest, or middle, compartment of the cooker, the steak set upon the meat-tray directly upon the radiator, then the other radiator placed upon its respective rack above the meat. This insures even browning upon top and bottom.

The meat was well seasoned with salt, pepper, and a little parsley; small dabs of butter were freely sprinkled over its surface, which, with the addition of the juices of the meat, was poured over the meat before serving, quite enhancing its richness, though some cooks do not approve of the addition of butter.

Before cooking the steak, all the fat around the edges was carefully trimmed off; and a cord was passed about, and across, to keep the meat from spreading. The breakfast steak was accompanied by potatoes which are very easily prepared, and which accommodate themselves nicely to limited cooking space.

For these, six medium-sized potatoes were pared and allowed to stand a half hour in cold water. They were then placed about the steak in the largest utensil, and well seasoned with salt and pepper, after being rolled in melted butter. When the steak is ready to serve, the potatoes may be arranged around it, thus, in two cases, saving the use of other dishes.—Modern Priscilla.

## SIMPLE DESSERT

Apple sauce strained and stiffened with a little gelatin makes a delicious and simple dessert for luncheon when served with whipped cream.

## SALT IN COCOA

When making a cup of cocoa put into it (when mixed) a pinch of salt, and you will find a great improvement in the flavor. This also takes the watery taste away.—St. Louis Republic.

## OF PAPIER MACHE

Household utensils made of papier mache have the great virtue of not being shattered into a thousand pieces if dropped; they do wear out, but it is a gradual wearing out, says the Louisville Herald. There are pails and pitchers of different sizes, trays, funnels and tubs. Usually the articles are of a characteristic shade of brown, though at times one can find other colors, and indeed, sometimes the utensils are finished one color on the inside and another on the out.

## SALT IN COCOA

When making a cup of cocoa put into it (when mixed) a pinch of salt, and you will find a great improvement in the flavor. This also takes the watery taste away.—St. Louis Republic.

## VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF FASHION

Futurists and Cubists among the latest

FASHION extends its favor once more to ribbons. For several seasons she steadily averted her face, and ribbons were used sparingly. They were tabooed by milliners as well as by dressmakers, as they seemed inappropriate for use with the prevailing styles. The severely plain lines of the one-piece dresses made trimmings of ribbon inappropriate, but with the arrival of the soft draped skirts and the reappearance of a waist-line with its accompanying belt, or girdle with long sash, ribbons came again into their own and are used in profusion.

We are becoming accustomed to the changes of fashion and have learned to expect them whether we approve or not, but the period of disfavor in which this style of trimming has been held has seemed unusually long. To fathom the underlying causes of the changes of fashion would be to involve one in a study that occupies some of the keenest men and women of two continents. Even the fashion makers themselves, who are trained along artistic lines, are forced to acknowledge their inability to account for some of them.

It has been said that many styles come and pass for no reason except that woman wants a change, but the dressmakers, the manufacturers and every department of the trade wants a change even more than woman, for it means an increase of sales, and a demand for something new. So the reappearance of ribbons brings joy both to women and tradespeople and furnishes the variety of style which they desire.

Another cause for the increased popularity of ribbons is undoubtedly the brilliant colorings of the season which are so charming in the new ribbons, and

the vivid Bulgarian colors are much in evidence. Silk manufacturers are giving much thought and study to the designs and color schemes of the new school of art with a view to bringing out silk and ribbons of those unique and interesting styles. For many years the Wagnerian school of art nouveau has given us the Viennese or German interpretation of Wagner's theories comprehended in modern art, but there has come recently a separation of art theories into four or five theoretical schools, which are, the impressionists, the post impressionists, the futurists, the cubists and another class who have been described as anarchists.

We have been accustomed to the work of the impressionist for some time and the work of the post impressionist is an outcome of that and has in connection with it an attempt at definition. The cubist paints what he feels rather than what he sees, and the result resembles the once popular "crazy quilts" of our economical ancestors. The silk mills are turning out quantities of these patterns and colors and they are used for collars, cuffs, girdles, linings and belts, but brave, indeed, would any one be who would use this silk for a dress. Even Paul Poiret, who is noted for his wonderful color combinations, has courage to use it only for the little accessories mentioned.

Futurism is the latest theory in art, and resembles cubism, with an attempt to express in pictorial form the feelings of the artist, or, as has been said, it is cubism plus moving pictures. It is in these four theories only that the textile trade is interested, and the high-class silk and ribbon departments are reveling in these new and startling colors and designs.

## CHOICE OF RUGS FOR THE HOME

Should harmonize with room colors

TO BE able to see the beautiful in a piece of old tapestry, in a picture, or in a rare old rug, is a mark of educated taste. When selecting a rug due thought must be given that the rug harmonizes with the furniture, woodwork and side walls, so that the predominating color shall be in keeping with the color scheme of the room, says the Richmond News Leader.

As the family spends most time in the living room, discrimination should be exercised that the rug selected is serviceable and especially that it is appropriate for the room for which it is intended. For the living room selections may be made from the Feraghan, Sarabands, Shiraz and Beluchistans. For the dining room, unless the room be in mission style, a Sultanabad production is often preferred to any other. If the room is furnished in mission, then a Khiva Bokhara is most desirable.

For the bed rooms the smaller prayer rugs are much used, such as those of the Anatolian or Daghestan variety. The No-mad productions are especially suitable. Many beautiful rugs are shown in the machine and hand-tufted rugs. There seems to be a strong tendency to cover more of the room with large rugs, showing less margin of the floor. This produces a solid carpeted effect.

When rugs are woven to order, or cut from carpet by the yard, they conform to the shapes of the room. These rugs come in plain self-tone and nondescript patterns. The rugs no longer contrast in

color to the rooms, but rather harmonize.

The favorite colors which have the call today are the old blues, browns, soft shades of India red, and putty color or taupe. The latter is used extensively in high grade decorative schemes. The finer grades of Axminster and Wiltons show many Chinese effects. The price for a high grade Axminster is from \$2 to \$5 a yard. In these carpets dull ivory, old blue and burnt orange predominate.

The plain rugs are shown in rough wool effects with wide bands of a deeper tone of contrasting color.

For the summer home, there are fiber or grass rugs which come in key effect borders and two tone effects, that are advisable to purchase from an economical standpoint. These rugs in 9x12 sizes sell from \$8.50 to \$10.

The rag rugs still hold their own and new styles are continually being shown. Some cotton wash rugs come with picture borders, suitable for the nursery or bed room. These rugs have the centers in delicate colors with the figured borders in the deeper shades.

## GARDEN HATS

Garden hats are always most charming when held in position with strings, says the Chicago Journal. This year will be no exception, and the strap or string will be fastened on the right side of the throat with a smart bow.

## HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

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## WIDE ROSE BOWL

In selecting the rose bowl decide upon one that is wide, shallow, and flaring so that the flowers may expand untroubled, and be seen to the best advantage, says the Chicago Journal. They are fascinating for the dining table, the breakfast room, the boudoir and the veranda of the country home.

## VIVID RED

Tomato red is one of the lovely bright shades that is seen in cottons as well as silks, says the New Haven Journal Courier. It is deservedly popular for that vivid dash of color which everything these days must have; but it does not stop there, tomato red will be a popular tone for the entire frock.



## CANNED FOODS

THE wholesomeness, excellence and economy of canned foods are not sufficiently understood by the consumer. To educate people better to appreciate canned foods and use them more freely, March 31 to April 5 is being featured as a National Canned Foods Week in the United States.

TO assist its readers to participate in this National Canned Foods Week, The Christian Science Monitor devotes this page to consideration of the advantages of canned foods, their food values and their preparation for the table.

## CANNED FOODS ARE SAID TO LOWER COST OF LIVING

Indorsement of the Industry by a Former Governor of Maine Adds to Interest of the Week's Display by Grocers and Marketmen of the United States

EVERY consumer in the country is to-day debating the high cost of living and asking the question, What can I purchase that is palatable, nutritious, clean and at lowest cost? The canned food packer can answer every question and aid the consumer in solving the oft-discussed problem, says Bert M. Fernald, former Governor of Maine. His opinion is particularly pertinent and interesting this week, when a special effort is being made by grocers and marketmen throughout the United States to bring to the attention of the public the variety and importance of canned foods. Mr. Fernald says:

"We are a nation of specialists in every calling and profession. There are those who prepare themselves by education, experience and environment to treat every detail in every business in a thorough and painstaking way. The packer of foods is an expert in his line. He learns to pack a single food in the very best way; he is a specialist in his business. If he desires to pack fancy corn, the finest in the world, he locates in Maine, builds an up-to-date cannery that is always clean and sanitary and from the delicious sweet corn packs an article that is such a luxury in winter, and at a cost much less than the same article could be purchased for even in its season. If salmon is to be packed, then the cannery would locate on the Columbia river or in the extreme northwest. And so each state or locality produces a particular

fruit, vegetable, fish or meat adapted to its own section.

"Canning establishments of today are equipped with modern automatic machinery, handling enormous quantities in a clean and most economical way. The tin can is one of the cheapest containers, a two-pound can costing scarcely more than one cent and where such enormous quantities are handled the labor is of trifling expense. Canned foods are very desirable freight and can be shipped from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast at small cost. And while there has been a gradual and material advance in almost every food product, especially meats, eggs and dairy products, invention has so aided the canner that his products, particularly fruits and vegetables, are lower than ever before.

"Fuel in preparation of foods in the kitchen is an expense often overlooked by the housekeeper, and as canned foods are ready to serve, with little or no cooking, a saving is made of much more from this source than is usually allowed.

"Canners have been slow to advertise and the enormous increase in use of canned food has come about largely by one housewife telling another the advantages of their use. Last season about 900,000,000 cans of vegetables were packed in this country, or 10 cans for each individual per year. This is not one tenth what it should be, and when our people fully appreciate the quality and economy of their use, with our present population the consumption will increase to 9,000,000,000 cans."

## FOOD CANNING METHODS CLEAN

Much of work done by automatic machinery

A DAINTY housekeeper likes to know that the food she puts upon her table is clean. When vegetables or fruits are packed in tin cans they are brought fresh from the fields which are usually near by, carefully washed and prepared with plenty of hot and cold water, and then put into the cans.

The bright new tin cans are carefully washed by a machine that rinses them out with hot water and steam so that no dust or foreign substance can remain inside, writes John A. Lee of Chicago.

Modern canneries are thoroughly washed with hot water and live steam after each day's work, and all waste or debris is carted away.

Most of the preparation is done by automatic machinery. Peas in canning are never touched by human hands. Tomatoes are peeled by hand, as no machine has been invented that will do that work. Corn is pulled from the stalk by hand, but is husked by machinery and is not again touched. Even the labels are put on the cans by a machine.

Most fruits are peeled by machine, and thorough and absolute cleanliness is not only insisted upon in modern canneries but is essential, for canners well know that the packing of any but strictly fresh and clean vegetables, meats, fish and fruits would be unwise and unprofitable.

Canned foods are protected from contamination, dust, dirt, odors and foul air by being sealed in air-tight cans.

Canned fresh foods are sealed and cooked in the cans and subjected to a heat of from 220 to 260 degrees, Fahrenheit, after the cans are sealed. Consequently they need but little, if any, cooking, when the cans are opened. Warming the can, before opening, in hot water, is usually sufficient.

No preservatives, nothing but heat is

## TIMBALES FROM CANNED PEAS

Pea timbales can be made as follows, says the Woman's Home Companion. Turn one can of peas into a strainer and pour over one quart of cold water. Let stand 15 minutes, reserve one third cupful, and force the remainder through a sieve; there should be one cupful of pea pulp. To pulp add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two eggs, slightly beaten. When the mixture is blended, season with two thirds teaspoonful of salt, one eighth teaspoonful of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and a few drops of onion juice. Turn into small buttered timbale molds, set in pan, half surrounded with boiling water, cover with a sheet of buttered paper, and bake until firm. Remove to hot serving dish, and garnish tops with reserved peas, heated and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper. Four around one cupful of white sauce, and serve very hot.

For those who wish cross stitch patterns for any purpose, there comes separate sheets of design—figures, borders, towel ends and letters—printed in various colors and combinations of colors.

## HOUSEWIFE FINDS THEM HANDY

Canned foods used in many good dishes

THE following canned foods recipes have all been tried and will bring delicious results if directions are followed:

**Corn soup**—One can of corn, one pint of boiling water, one pint of milk, one slice of onion, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoon of salt, a few grains of pepper. Chop the corn, add water, and simmer 20 minutes. Rub through a sieve. Scald milk with onion, remove onion, and add milk to corn. Bind with butter and flour cooked together. Add salt and pepper.

**Green Corn Fritters**—I can corn pulp, chopped fine, 1 egg beaten until light, ¼ cup flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon baking powder. Mix dry ingredients and sift together once. Combine the egg and the corn and add the liquid mixture to the dry. It may be necessary to add a little more flour as they should be a little thicker than cake. Drop by spoonfuls in deep hot fat and cook as doughnuts or cook until fritters are done throughout and are a deep golden brown in color. Drain and serve hot with brown sugar or maple sugar syrup. May serve with cheese sauce.

**Cheese Sauce**—Thick white sauce to which paprika and grated cheese are added.

**Corn à la Southern**—One can or 2½ cups corn, three eggs beaten slightly, one teaspoon salt, dash pepper, one tablespoon butter melted, one pint scalded milk. Mix all together, turn into buttered baking dish, set in pan of boiling water and bake in slow oven until tender.

**Scalloped Corn**—One can corn, two tablespoonfuls butter, one cup rich milk, one teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, one cup bread crumbs buttered. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter in frying pan. Add dry crumbs, stir until all are coated. Grease baking dish, put in layer buttered crumbs and add corn and milk and seasoning. Sprinkle buttered crumbs over top and bake in moderately hot oven until crumbs are brown.

**Pea Soufflé**—Rub one can of peas through a strainer and add enough milk to make one pint in all. Cook together two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, and add gradually the sifted peas and milk. Season with salt and pepper and

sugar and onion juice if desired. Add the well beaten whites of two eggs, pour into buttered mold and steam or bake in a pan of water until firm in the center. Turn out of the mold before serving. Serve as a vegetable with meat and potatoes.

**Pea Soup**—One can early June peas, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one half cup cold water, one pint of milk, one slice of onion, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one eighth teaspoon of pepper. Cook peas in their liquor, adding sugar and the cold water; simmer 20 minutes. Rub through a sieve, reheat, and thicken with butter and flour cooked together. Scald milk with onion, remove onion and add milk to pea mixture; season with salt and pepper, celery salt and paprika. Serve hot.

**Glazed Carrots With Peas**—3 medium sized carrots, wash, scrape and cut in cubes or fancy shapes, parboil 15 minutes, then drain. One-fourth cup butter, two tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoon finely chopped fresh mint leaves, added to carrots. Cook slowly until glazed and tender. One can peas heated in liquor for 5 minutes, then drained and seasoned with butter, salt and pepper. Mold cheese on hot dish and surround with glazed carrots. May combine peas and carrots before placing on serving dish.

**Creamed Peas and Salmon**—(Good to serve for supper. Serve on buttered toast or on crisp wafers). Make a white sauce, using proportions of: 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 cup milk. Melt butter, add flour, and when well blended and smooth add the milk gradually and cook until smooth. Flake ½ cup canned salmon, add to it 1 tablespoon lemon juice, and let stand while making sauce, then add to sauce with ½ cup canned peas drained from liquor. Season highly and serve hot.

**Potato Puff With Peas**—2 cups cold sliced potatoes, 2 eggs—white and yolks beaten separately—¼ cup milk or cream. ½ cup canned peas, seasoning, ¼ cup grated cheese if desired, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, less if cheese is used. Mix all together, folding in stiffly beaten whites last. Bake in greased baking dish until golden brown on top.

## OYSTERS WERE CANNED EARLY

Bivalve enterprise was developed in Baltimore

OYSTERS were among the first products canned in this country. It is recorded that some were put up in an experimental way in New York in 1819, though they did not become a commercial proposition until the work was developed in Baltimore in 1844. In the beginning all the oysters were shucked raw, by hand. In 1858 it was found that by scalding the oysters in boiling water the shells would partially open and the labor of shucking could be lessened. Two years later the system of steaming them instead of scalding was developed, and no material change in method has taken place since that time.

Oysters are obtained by dredging and by tonging, the former upon the reefs and in the deeper water, and the latter in the shallow bays.

The oyster is a marine bivalve of the genus *ostrea*, the species used in

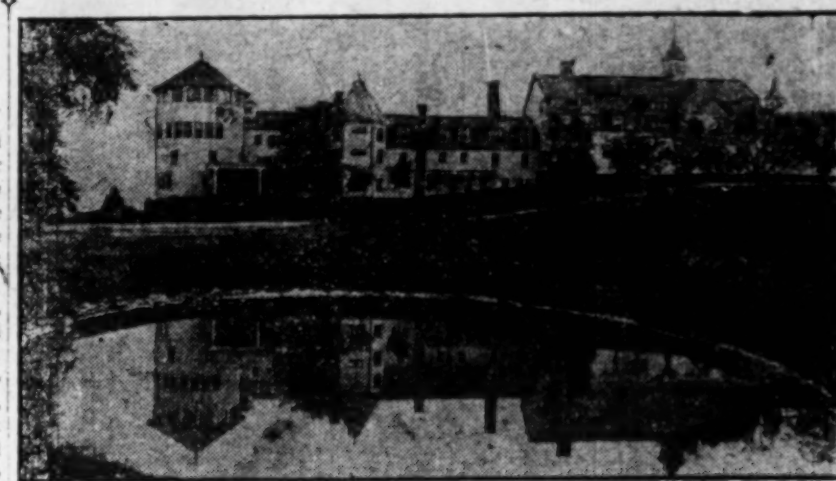
this country being *ostrea virginiana*, writes A. W. Bittling, food technologist U. S. bureau of chemistry. It is found along the coast, chiefly in the shallow waters at the mouths of rivers and in bays. Chesapeake bay has long been noted for the abundance of its oysters. They are found naturally all along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts, and at one time were abundant in Long Island sound. Active dredging depleted the beds and now the supply is maintained only by cultivation and restricting dredging operations.

Some oysters are canned on the coast of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, but they are no longer canned north of Maryland. The oyster occurs in the gulf on the west coast of Florida and along the shore to Texas. There is a large business in canning oysters in Mississippi and Louisiana. A few oysters are found on the Pacific coast, but not in sufficient quantity to warrant canning. The abundance of oysters in Chesapeake bay made canning operations most profitable there, and the output acquired a reputation which still gives it some preference in the market. Prior to 1900, probably 95 per cent of the canned oysters were put up in Baltimore or in the immediate vicinity. The southern or gulf oyster, however, has been proved to be equally good for canning purposes and the industry has rapidly assumed large proportions in those localities.

The oysters grow naturally on the hard reefs in from 15 to 180 feet of water, depending upon the temperature. In the gulf they grow in shallower water. They will also grow in the bays and flats by transplanting and furnishing shells or hard objects to which the spawn may become attached. The different states regulate the time when the fishing may be done, which is generally from the 1st of September until the 1st of May. The oysters for canning are usually taken from the beds between the 1st of October and the 1st of April.

## ARGYLE SALAD

One can apricots, 12 chopped marshmallows, half cup chopped English walnuts, young lettuce leaves, yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls vinegar, one tablespoon sugar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon dry mustard, a few grains red pepper and one cup sweet whipped cream. Drain the apricots and lay on the crisp lettuce leaves. Put egg yolks into double boiler, add vinegar, salt, sugar, mustard, red pepper and butter the size of a walnut and stir over the fire five minutes. Allow to cool, add whipped cream and beat all thoroughly. Add the nuts and marshmallows and place one spoon of the dressing on each plate.—San Francisco Call



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## FACTORY IS KEPT CLEAN

MOST of the work of the modern canner is done by machines. Peaches are pared by machines, peas are vined or podded by machines, sweet corn is husked by machines, and so on. The amount of hand work is reduced to a minimum. Fresh running water is supplied in every part of the factory. Workers are required to keep scrupulously neat and clean.

Machines, conveyors, knives and parts which come in contact with the fresh food are constantly washed with running water, and at night when regular work stops, the cleaners go in to wash down machines, walls and floors with scalding steam and water.

The factory which puts up 6000 to 10,000 cases of peas in a day will use daily from 60,000 to 100,000 gallons of water, hot or cold, to wash and clean the plant.

## CANNED SALMON

Heat a can of salmon and turn on to a hot platter. Make a sauce of one cup of oyster liquor, two level tablespoonfuls of butter. Season with salt and pepper and cook five minutes. Now add two more level tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in pieces and turn in one cup of oysters. Let them cook until they begin to curl and pour over the salmon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## FRUIT SALAD FOR A DOZEN

Canned pineapple is the basis of this salad. To a large size (two pound) can allow a pound of white grapes, half a pound of marshmallows, and three ounces of shelled pecan meats. Cut up the pineapple in small pieces convenient for serving; halve the grapes and remove the seeds; cut the marshmallows with scissors into four or six pieces

each and chop the nuts. Let the pineapple and the grapes drain in a cloth over night, says the Newark News.

Make a dressing of the yolks of four eggs beaten hard, and then add the juice of a lemon gradually. Stir in a quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard and a cupful of milk; cook in a double boiler till thick. Cool, and beat in a cupful of cream, whipped stiff. Pour the dressing over the salad ingredients, and let stand for three or four hours before using. This is sufficient quantity to serve a dozen generously.



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# News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

## PROMINENT ECUADORIAN PROPOSES CESSION OF ARCHIPELAGO TO U. S.

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Maps Out Basis for Acquisition of the Galapagos Group by Northern Republic

### MANY RESOURCES

(Special to the Monitor)  
**GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador**—Once more the Galapagos islands, called here the archipelago of Colon, or Columbus, are brought sharply into focus by a proposal from Don Miguel Valverde, former minister of foreign affairs, to cede the islands to the United States.

The proposal is novel in its terms, which provide that the United States in exchange for the strategic value of the islands "shall take over the liabilities of the Guayaquil & Quito railway which thus would become the property of Ecuador; that the United States government shall furnish the republic of Ecuador with a cannon of the same size as the 'monster' that it is proposed to mount for the defense of the Panama canal, with a supply of 100 shot and a remittance of \$1,000,000 for the installation and operation of the gun; finally that the United States government shall pay Ecuador \$2,000,000 to be invested in the sanitation of Guayaquil and expressly bind itself not to interfere in any manner in the internal affairs of this country."

Senor Valverde's proposal is avowedly due to the continued uneasiness evinced here on the score of the United States attitude in regard to the sanitation of this port. More recently the report that Colonel Gorgas, with various army engineers and other officials, had obtained congressional authority for entering the services of Ecuador in order to clean up this port, made a great stir here and in Quito. It was promptly nailed as a false alarm by the American charge d'affaires, who was approached on the subject by the minister of foreign affairs, and also denied by cable from the minister in Washington, but the delay in the promised report and estimate from Colonel Gorgas on the sanitation of this port apparently has served to fortify the determination of the government and people not to allow the Americans to carry out the sanitation work.

The government accordingly has authorized the canalization committee here to proceed with the work, to the intense satisfaction of the people. Meanwhile the work of the arbiters in the controversy between the Guayaquil railway and the government, Mr. James and Dr. Baquerizo Moreno, is being watched.



Lava level on Galapagos islands gives no hint of fertile highlands

with growing interest, especially as regards the question of diplomatic action by the United States which, according to the Ecuadorian view, seems precluded by past understandings and constitutional definitions between the government and the builder of the road, Archer Harman.

Senor Valverde's plans of an arrangement with the United States are based entirely on the strategic value of the islands and their commercial importance as lying on the future canal route, comparable to that of the West Indies on the other side of the isthmus. Situated about 600 miles from the Ecuadorian coast and about two days' steam from Panama, the Galapagos group, with its 15 large and 40 small islands, is sure to become a big factor in international trade, especially as a coaling and oil fuel station. Their geological, botanical and zoological features are unusual—one of them, the giant turtles, giving the group its name—and their resources are varied.

But, as Senor Valverde points out in his proposal, the Ecuadorians have never seriously taken up the development of their island possession, although there are valuable fisheries, including seals, wild cattle to the number of 40,000 and 20,000 donkeys, salt deposits and tropical agriculture possibilities, including sugar cane and citrus fruit cultivation. From the attitude of the people it may be doubted whether Senor Valverde will have better success with his proposed sale of the Galapagos than he had with his proposal, which he recalls, of 10 years ago when he urged

a loan to be contracted in Germany for \$10,000,000 against a lease of these same islands and the further guarantee of the Ecuadorian customs. If he has, he thinks that it will forever remove the Damocles sword of Yankee intervention, "provided great care is taken never to employ an American under any pretext whatever, but to bring here instead Chileans, Japanese, Bulgarians or Germans to handle our railroads and our guns."

### TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
**MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay**—The minister of public works has approved the plans and estimates of two projects for the construction of the railroad from La Paloma to Treinta y Tres, submitted by the Uruguay Railway Company. The minister is conferring with the President on the proposed deepening of this harbor. The question whether the government will undertake the work or call for bids is to be decided soon.

**CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY, A. R.**—The construction work on the Northeastern railway is progressing rapidly. Palma, department of Colon, having been reached. Four thousand eight hundred tons of ties are being unloaded for the balance of the line.

**SAN JUAN, A. R.**—Cold storage cars have been placed on the Northern Argentine for the export of grapes for the table, three fruit trains running at present between here and Buenos Aires, also connecting with Rosario. The Pacific railroad is also building cold storage cars for the same trade, and the trip to Buenos Aires will shortly be reduced to 26 hours. A great development of the grape export trade from here is anticipated.

**RIO DE JANEIRO**—A contract between the minister of public works and a private concern has been signed for the construction of a branch line from Itaperiçá to Formiga on the West Minas road. The railroad connecting Araguari with Cantagallo on the border between Minas and Goyaz, was recently inaugurated, according to dispatches from Belo Horizonte. The purpose of the line is to connect the principal road from Formiga to Goyaz with the Mogiana railroad at Araguari, giving the state of Goyaz two outlets to the Atlantic, via Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Parahyba river is traversed in Goyaz state. The stream is spanned by a bridge in the construction of which the American system used on the Mississippi has been adopted for the first time. The road has seven stations, three in the state of Minas and four in that of Goyaz. The rolling stock comes from Philadelphia, Pa.

**GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador**—The board of public works of Esmeraldas calls for tenders for the installation of water supply. The specifications may be seen at the office of El Telegrafo in this city. Bids must be in the hands of the Esmeraldas authorities by June 1, 1913.

**SANTA FE, A. R.**—From statistics for 1912, just published, it appears that this port, which was formally opened in 1911, exported 400,000 tons, between agricultural produce and quebracho wood, during last year, importing 166,000 tons, of which four fifths consisted of coal and one fifth of machinery. One hundred fifty four steamers from Europe entered the port during the year and 942 steamers engaged in coastwise navigation, with a total of about 380,000 tons.

**MENTIONED FOR PEACE COURT**  
 (Special to the Monitor)  
**SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA**—Among those mentioned for successor to Lic. Jose Astua Aguilar, as magistrate on the Central American peace court, the present secretary of war and navy, Lic. Nicolai Oreamuno is regarded as commanding the largest support in Congress which will be called to elect the magistrate shortly after reconvening.

SO MUCH apprehension has been voiced of late in South America as to the sudden military revival of Bolivia that it is eminently gratifying to learn of an exhibition of good will on the part of that republic. The good news comes precisely from that South American capital where the Bolivian military preparations recently had aroused more misgivings perhaps than anywhere else. Although the relations between Peru and Bolivia had undergone so noteworthy a change for the better during the last twelve months as to put an entirely new complexion on the affairs of the South American Pacific, foreshadowing other and greater successes of Peruvian diplomacy, grave suspicions began to be voiced in Lima not long ago as to the possibility of the Bolivian military preparations being directed against Peru.

Bolivian ambition to secure a free outlet to the Pacific and to seize the Panama canal opportunities to the fullest extent as a Pacific coast nation is the more natural, as a Pacific port is but what she held before the disastrous war of 1879, when Chile completely crushed her and her Peruvian ally's military power, depriving both nations of their nitrate region, which in the case of Bolivia meant her entire seaboard. Justly or otherwise, the coming President of Bolivia, Gen. Ismael Montes, who ruled the destinies of the republic before the present incumbent, is credited with deep-laid schemes, and his recent declaration, reported on this page, that his country is destined to become the Bulgaria of South America has served to confirm that impression. Bolivia's quarrel with Paraguay on account of the former is actual or pretended military operations in the disputed territory of El Chaco, although violent, was never taken so seriously as her controversy with Chile over the Toco nitrate claims, nor did the differences of opinion between the Argentine and Bolivian governments on the delimitation of their border, however pronounced, cause in Buenos Aires anything like the apprehension expressed in Peru over Bolivian ambitions.

In discussing Bolivian armaments the Chilean and Peruvian press began to ponder the dilemma whether it was a Chilean or a Peruvian port the future government at La Paz meant to seize. In view of the double circumstance of Chile occupying today the entire Bolivian seaboard and of having on her hands a serious controversy with Bolivia growing out of that same occupation, it seemed obvious that a Chilean port was the aim. But the Chilean port nearest to La Paz is Arica, now connected by railroad with that capital, and that port never was Bolivian but Peruvian, and is, moreover, part of the territory the prolonged occupation of which by Chile has kept the latter and Peru apart for so long. But among the most conspicuous developments of the present-day South America are the negotiations between the two ancient foes for a complete reconciliation and understanding on the Tacna-Arica dispute and Bolivian ambitions, whether actual or imaginary, are tending to accelerate that rapprochement, a point which the Chilean press did not fail to emphasize. Now with the report of a complete accord between the governments of Lima and La Paz on the questions arising from the recently defined frontier in the rubber region, it may be concluded that the situation is beginning to clear.

## MORE STABILITY AND PEACE SIGHTED IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)  
**SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA**—Satisfaction is expressed over the rapid disappearance of the war menace on the border between El Salvador and Guatemala and the suppression of the reported rising in Nicaragua.

This is taken as an indication of increased stability and peace in Central America, the crisis between the first two republics following the tragic demise of President Araujo having been regarded as exceptionally severe, with about 17,000 Guatemalan troops facing 13,000 Salvadorians. It is believed that the exchange of special missions between Salvador City and Guatemala City within the near future will further serve to readjust matters.

In regard to the recent disturbance in Nicaragua, at Nagarote and Paz Central, the Liberal refugees here profess ignorance of its source or object and assert that it is not in any way connected with their party, as no Liberal operations can be undertaken without definite orders from headquarters, and these, according to the exiles, have not been given. It is the opinion of the Liberals here that the band that briefly operated at Nagarote and other points between Leon and Managua, and which during the recent revolution formed the boundary between the territory held by the government forces and that held by the Liberal revolutionists, are disgruntled Conservatives and followers of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro. Nothing definite is known here of the alleged movement to make the latter President in Don Adolfo Diaz's place, but as the general is now in Guatemala City presenting his credentials as Nicaraguan minister developments are being followed with interest, in view of the influence commonly ascribed to the President of Guatemala in Central American politics.

## CALLAO EXPECTS THE NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
**CALLAO, Peru**—It is reported here that the dreadnought New Zealand, built by that dominion and her first British empire warship, will touch here on her way back from Auckland to Plymouth, the probable date set being July 22. According to the itinerary published here the New Zealand will reach here from Vancouver and Panama and proceed to Valparaiso, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Trinidad and most of the other West Indian islands.

## S. S. "PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM"

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## COAST SURVEYS ON IN ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)  
**PUERTO DESEADO, Santa Cruz Ter., A. R.**—For the purpose of completing the hydrographic surveys on this coast the transport Azopardo, commanded by Lieut. Juan Canepa, arrived here recently. Aside from soundings and surveys around Puerto Deseado, Bahia Oso Marino and Tres Puntas, the officers of Azopardo will make a careful survey of Dos Bahias, Blanco and other capes.

## ARGENTINA BOARD NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
**BUENOS AIRES, A. R.**—The minister of public works has appointed the directors-general of railroads, national territories and irrigation to establish the terminal point of the railroad between Port San Antonio, on the Atlantic, and lake Nahuel Tuapi.

## SEÑOR PINILLA IS TO REPRESENT BOLIVIA ABROAD

At Present in Europe. He Has Been Named Minister to France, Holland and Spain

(Special to the Monitor)  
**LA PAZ, Bolivia**—It is announced that Don Macario Pinilla, at present in Europe on a government mission, has been appointed Bolivian minister to France, Holland and Spain. Senor Pinilla was sent to The Hague some months ago in connection with the dispute between Chile and Bolivia over certain nitrate claims in the Toco region which the Bolivian government desires to settle by arbitration. By his appointment Senor Pinilla takes the place of Gen. Ismael Montes, only candidate for the Bolivian presidency at the coming election.

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**LACONIA, May 27**  
**FRANCONIA, June 10**  
**LACONIA, June 24**  
**FRANCONIA, July 8**

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Settlement on Albemarle island, largest of Galapagos group

## LIMA PLEASED BY NEWS OF BOLIVIA'S BORDER EVACUATION

(Special to the Monitor)

**LIMA, Peru**—Excellent impression is caused in government and business circles by the official report received at the ministry of foreign affairs from the Bolivian government that the latter has ordered the authorities of the frontier to evacuate Peruvian territory recently occupied by Bolivian forces.

When the news of the advance of Bolivian troops and their occupation of the customs station of San Lorenzo, on the Tahuamanu river, was received here the other day there was serious thought as to the motive of this step, especially when it became known that the Peruvian customs representative had been expelled, the Peruvian flag taken down and the Bolivian flag run up instead.

An interview given to the local press by the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Valera, besides announcing the evacuation order by the Bolivian government, places the whole affair in what is regarded as its proper proportions as one of the numerous border incidents caused by conflicting claims of rubber interests. Dr. Valera traces the San Lorenzo incident to the intrigues of the dominant rubber concern of Bolivia, and explains that by the recent frontier delimitation between Peru and Bolivia a number of Bolivian border posts, with customs and other authorities became Peruvian, the evacuation of which by the Bolivians has not proceeded as rapidly as seemed desirable or would have been possible in

less outlying districts. Dr. Valera recalls the previous incident that occurred at Fortaleza, on the Muzmanu river, and lays special stress on the immediate redress given by the Bolivian government on that occasion.

As a special proof of good will the Bolivian government submitted to the Peruvian foreign office duplicates of the order of evacuation, with the understanding that if for some reason the order failed to reach the Bolivian authorities on the border the duplicate should be handed to them by the Peruvian authorities.

In the present instance the same precaution is being taken by the Bolivian government, Dr. Valera showing the press representatives official communications just received from the Bolivian government and addressed to the Bolivian delegate resident at Riberalta and to the sub-delegate resident at Cobija, which are to be forwarded through the Peruvian authorities. Senor Saavedra, the Bolivian minister at Lima, in handing Dr. Valera these despatches, reiterated the assurances of goodwill on the part of his government.

In view of the persistent rumors of Bolivian designs on a Peruvian port in the Pacific, this exhibition of good faith and cordial understanding in the matter of the border question which has so long kept the two nations apart is everywhere considered as the most reassuring development in many days.



## CHARLES CITY A PLACE OF HOMES AND OF BUSY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Products of Iowa Municipality  
Shipped All Over the World  
and Its Annual Payroll is  
Estimated to be \$1,500,000

### RICH RURAL DISTRICT

CHARLES CITY, Ia., located in the northeastern part of Iowa, on the Cedar river, with a population of about 8000, is distinctly a place of homes. The water supply is regarded as the purest in the state, coming from a well 1708 feet deep, and stored in large concrete reservoirs, and from there forced by pumps for city distribution. The schools and colleges rank high with others of the state; there are four large banks, a Carnegie library, a United States weather observatory, two lines of railroad, and an interurban line built entirely by home capital. Charles City claims to have more industries than any other city of her size in the state, and has a payroll of \$1,500,000 a year. There are no saloons here.

Perhaps the industry of chief concern to Charles City is an oil tractor factory, because the rapid growth of the city has been largely identified with the growth of this factory. The company is the originator of general purpose oil tractors, especially adapted for farm use. Its plant here is the largest exclusive oil tractor plant in the world. It employs about 1200 men and ships its product to every important farming district in the United States, Canada, Argentine Republic, Russia, Austria, and British East Africa.

Another successful manufacturing has been established here in business for more than 40 years, and now employs about 70 men, all highly skilled workmen. They manufacture sashes, doors, molding, and high grade interior fixtures, chiefly from plans and specifications. Their products are shipped to all parts of surrounding states.

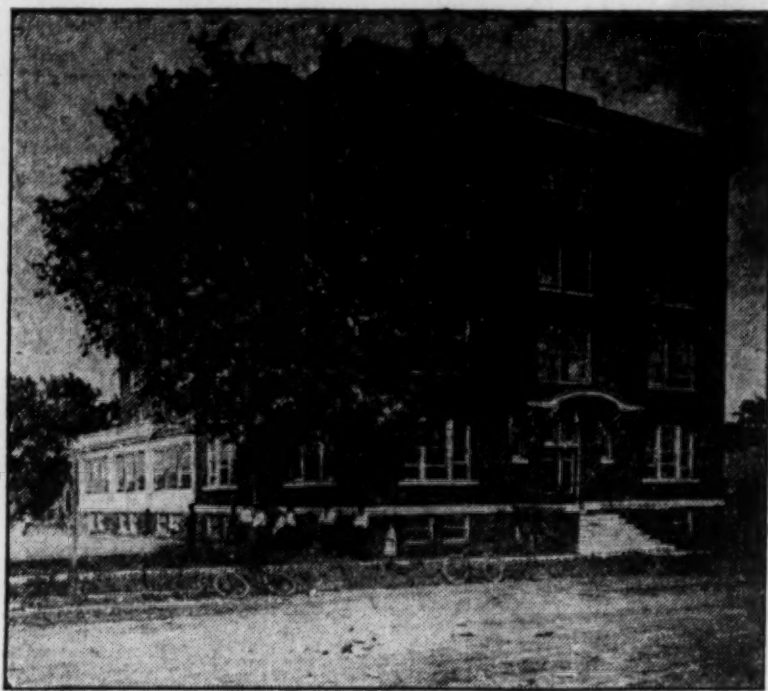
Another large factory makes high grade fixtures for banks, offices and stores.

An engine company broke ground for its new \$125,000 factory on March 1, and expects to be in operation by May 1. The buildings will be of pressed brick and steel, and fully equipped with up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of gas engines. The new plant will start work with 60 men and have a daily capacity of 25 engines. This plant is owned and controlled chiefly by outside capital.

One of the most interesting industries of Charles City is located in the southwestern part of the city. This is a nursery company having for its president E. M. Sherman, a man who is capable and energetic, and who has made his nursery a financial success. He began in a small, modest way in 1888, and now has experimental and planting grounds covering more than 700 acres. The large and artistic office, built of limestone quarried from the company's own grounds occupies the center of the beautiful grounds. The heating plant for this also heats the numerous greenhouses which surround it and which are devoted exclusively to the maturing of roses. These are shipped in quantities to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and other wholesale points.

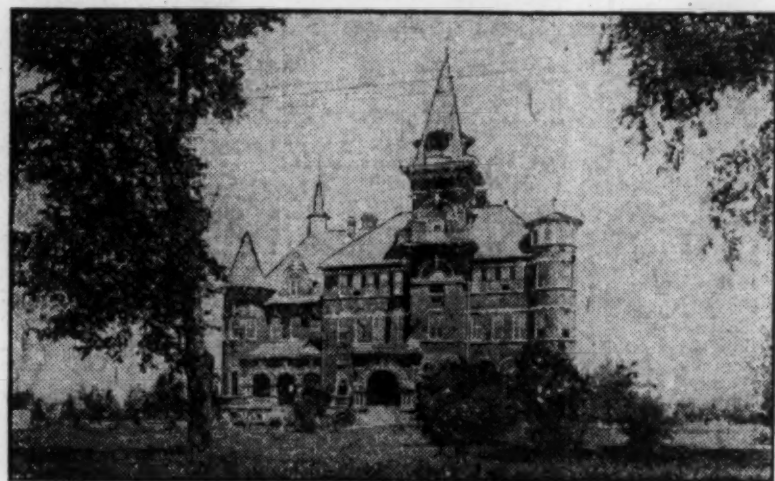
A large force is constantly at work here, and trains are backed into the sheds for loading. The fact that from 12 to 15 carloads of lumber are worked up annually into tree boxes, gives some idea of the magnitude of the work. Mr. Sherman is a son-in-law of C. G. Patten, who has devoted his career to the breeding of plants and has an experimental farm and nursery here. He has succeeded in originating several kinds of hardier apples, a pear, plums, and a luscious raspberry. His work has been recognized by the United States government, through the department of agriculture, and he receives a small salary for his experimental work. He has written more on expert plant breeding for Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin than any other man in the country, and wrote the first paper on the expert breeding of pears for the Mississippi Valley States Association.

### Y. M. C. A. ATTRACTIVE STRUCTURE



(Photo by Will T. Smith, Charles City)

Association building in Charles City commodious and of neat design



Charles City College, in Charles City, Ia.

Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and other wholesale points.

The Y. M. C. A. is one of the unusual features of Charles City. It is not recognized by the regular organization, as it does not observe the same basis of membership. The building is a large, substantial structure of vitrified brick and is located on Blunt street, one block east of Main street and within easy access of all stores and factories. Its entire cost was \$80,000, of which \$40,000 was raised in two weeks in 1909. In 1911 an additional \$12,000 was raised in 10 days to furnish and equip the plant. This leaves a small debt which will easily care for itself, as there are 45 dormitories, accommodating 76 men, and these are constantly in use. Charles City's appreciation of the "Y" is shown in the fact that from the 1000 homes here the "Y" enjoys 800 personal subscriptions. Dave Darrah is the general secretary.

The country surrounding Charles City is luxuriant and prosperous.

Do you believe that a reference of the tariff question to such a commission for extended investigation would be a quicker way to get the tariff revised than by having it revised immediately by Congress as provided by the Constitution? Is it not a fact that the stand-patters who want the tariff unchanged are desirous of having the question referred to a board, commission, or any other body except Congress?

Are you in favor of a tariff for revenue only? If not, do you favor a tariff that is adequately protective because the rates are ad valorem?

The following questions on party platform were put to Mr. White:

The leader of your party, Colonel Roosevelt, has endorsed a tariff based on the difference between the foreign and the American cost. Do you believe that such difference can be determined? If so, how? If not, then is not the principle unsound, and is not its promulgation calculated to deceive the people?

The platform of your party declares for an expert tariff commission. Do you believe that the reference of the tariff question to such a commission for extended investigation would be a quicker way to get the tariff revised than by having it revised immediately by Congress as provided by the Constitution? Is it not a fact that the stand-patters who want the tariff unchanged are desirous of having the question referred to a board, commission, or any other body except Congress?

Are you in favor of adequate protection to wool-growing and wool-manufacturing? If so, will you, if elected, work, speak and vote in the House of Representatives for a tariff on wool and wool goods that is adequately protective and exclusively ad valorem?

The following questions on party platform were put to Mr. Mitchell:

Your party's policy on this question is stated in the Baltimore platform, which declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but promises that the tariff shall be revised so as not to injure domestic industry. President Wilson, the leader of your party, has placed emphasis on this policy of revising the tariff so as not to injure any legitimate industry.

The declarations in a national platform and by a party leader, however, are not enough in this campaign in the thirteenth Massachusetts district, because they are not and should not be capable of binding a representative of the people in any congressional district.

Do you support or reject the principle of tariff revision based on the difference between the foreign and American cost of production? Do you believe such difference can be determined? If so, how?

Do you favor or oppose the reference of the tariff question to a commission?

## CAMPAIGN WORK IN THIRTEENTH DISTRICT BEGINS

Democratic and Republican  
Leaders to Confer Over Con-  
gressional Situation While Can-  
didates Start Speaking Tours

### MR. WEEKS IS COMING

With rallies and meetings in the interest of the three candidates in the thirteenth congressional district, the campaign takes on full swing today. A conference of Democratic state leaders is scheduled for the afternoon and a meeting of the Republican leaders this evening. Both meetings are promoting the cause of the respective party candidates.

The activities of the Progressives to-night will center at Norfolk and Wrentham where the Progressive candidate, Norman H. White, and Joseph Walker of Brookline will be the head-liners.

The Democratic meeting is to be held at the Boston City Club. State leaders will meet representatives of the Democratic city and town committee in the thirteenth district and outline the work of the campaign which they intend to push vigorously up to election day, April 15.

The next formal rally of the campaign will take place at Waltham, Saturday night, when John J. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate, Governor Foss, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Chairman state committee and Ex-Senator Thomas P. Dowd, are scheduled as the speakers.

The interests of Alfred L. Cutting, the Republican candidate, will be considered by the Republican state leaders at the American house. Mr. Cutting will be the guest of honor. Among those expected to be present is Mayor James Gleason of Marlborough, who was defeated for the Republican nomination by Mr. Cutting.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee; Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer; Seward W. Jones and some of the Republican members of the Legislature are scheduled to speak.

Last night Mr. Cutting was present at a reception and dance held in his honor at Warren hall, Brighton, by the Republican Club of ward 25.

Friday night a reception will be given Mr. Cutting at the Newton Club by the city committee of Newton and the town committees of Wellesley, Needham and Weston. On Saturday night a reception will be given him by his home folks in Weston town hall. Senator Weeks is expected to arrive in Boston Sunday, and will be on the stump in the district throughout the week.

Mr. Mitchell delivered his opening speech in his campaign for election in Brighton last evening before a crowded meeting of the Brighton Workingmen's Association, in Brighton hall, Market street.

Commencing with the rally held at Franklin hall last night, the Progressives of the thirteenth district will hold rallies nightly throughout the district.

During the coming week, Mr. White plans to make a tour of the towns of Norfolk, Wrentham, Dover, Medfield and Millis as well as several other towns.

Mr. White, who has tendered to Governor Foss his resignation as chairman of the state commission on economy and efficiency, says that he does not understand why a successor is not appointed.

## TRANSPORTATION MEN TO ENTERTAIN

It is expected that more than 150 guests will be present at the annual ladies' night of the Association of Railroad & Steamboat Agents of Boston, to be held in the Hotel Somerset next Saturday night. Vocal selections will be given by W. C. Brown of the Pennsylvania railroad, William Howard of the Rutland Transit Company and William Fortune, connected with an East Boston storage company. Miss Ruth Flanders will give readings.

Officers of the association are J. F. Masters, superintendent of the Yarmouth line, president; R. D. Jones, manager of the city ticket department of the New Haven and Boston & Maine, vice-president; W. M. Burrill of the Rutland Transit Company, secretary-treasurer; Howard M. Fletcher, passenger agent of the Santa Fe system, has charge of the musical program.

## HARVARD UNION MEMBERS CAST VOTES FOR OFFICERS

Ballots are being cast today for officers of the Harvard union for 1913-14. The polls opened at 8 o'clock this morning and will remain open until 4 p. m. The election will be followed by the annual meeting of the members of the union this evening. Reports of the governing board, the library committee and the treasurer will be read.

Nominations for the positions being balloted upon today are as follows: President, Maj. Henry Lee Higginson '55 of Boston; vice-president, W. T. Gardiner '14 of Gardiner, Me., and H. R. Hitchcock, Jr. '14 of Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii; secretary, S. B. Pennock '15 of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Talbot '15 of Milton; governing board, six to be elected, of whom two must be graduates, F. C. Gray, 2L, of Chestnut Hill; R. B. Wigglesworth, 2L, of Milton; R. W.

Williams, 2L, of Baltimore; L. Withington, Jr., 3L, of Honolulu; W. J. Bingham '16 of Lawrence, S. P. Clark '14 of Chestnut Hill, T. J. D. Fuller '15 of Washington, G. A. McKinnock '16 of Lake Forest, Ill.; H. Parkman, Jr. '15 of Boston; G. F. Plimpton '14 of Buffalo, L. Saltonstall '14 of Chestnut Hill, R. T. P. Storer '14 of Boston, W. H. Trumbull, Jr. '15 of Salem; library committee, seven to be elected, at least three of whom shall be graduates, Prof. G. H. Chase, Prof. C. T. Copeland, Prof. Elias Perry, F. Schenck, Assistant Dean Yeomans, H. K. Caner '15 of Philadelphia; E. K. Carver '14 of Cambridge, J. B. Conant '14 of Duxbury, T. J. Coolidge, 3d, '15 of Boston; J. S. Fleck '15 of Cambridge, R. H. Kettel '14 of Lexington, A. L. Lincoln, Jr. '14 of Brookline; H. C. Place '14 of Gilbertville, N. Y.; P. W. Thayer '14 of Springfield.

## BUILD UP NEW ENGLAND

The Industrial Bureau of the New England Railroad Lines invites the co-operation of merchants, manufacturers and business men for the upbuilding of New England.

During the past 23 months, 80 manufacturing firms, representing an investment of \$3,000,000, have been established in New England as the direct result of the work of the New England Lines "Industrial Bureau" in co-operation with chambers of commerce, boards of trade and business associations in New England.

The New England Railroad Lines represent more than \$700,000,000 invested in New England transportation. These lines can be prosperous only as New England is prosperous.

When you hear of anyone seeking location for an industry, don't hesitate to notify promptly the Industrial Bureau, South Station, Boston, that we may co-operate to bring the business into New England.

You Press the Button, We Co-operate.



## POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASED BY 1029 ACCOUNTS

Postmaster Mansfield announces that during the month of March, at the central office and stations and branch post-offices, 1029 new postal savings accounts were opened. The amount of deposits for the month were \$100,590 and payments \$71,231.

A summary of the postal savings system on April 1, since the service was inaugurated Aug. 11, 1911, is as follows: Total number of accounts opened 20,703; total number of payments \$763,045. The total number of pieces of parcel post mail matter handled at the Boston postoffice for the month of March amounted to 1,657,038. Of this amount 1,049,175 pieces were deposited in the mails, an increase of 207,094 pieces over the preceding month, and 607,863 pieces were delivered, an increase of 123,710 over the month of February.

## LIBRARY TALK ON INCAS ANNOUNCED

Two free illustrated lectures under the auspices of the Boston public library are announced for 8 o'clock tonight. L. Melano Rossi will give an address on "The Land of the Incas—Peru and Bolivia" in the lecture hall of the Copley Square building, and Huger Elliott, director of the department of design of the art museum school, will talk on "Beautiful Objects in the Museum of Fine Arts" in the ward room of the Codman square reading room.

On Monday evening, April 7, at the Central building, the Rev. Walter Lawrie, rector of St. Paul church, Rome, will deliver a lecture on "Constantine the Great" under the auspices of the Boston Society of the Archeological Institute of America.

## HAWES SCHOOL MEMBERS MEET

Forty-seven members of the old Hawes grammar school, South Boston, met for their thirtieth annual dinner at the Quincy house last night. William H. Partridge, retiring president, was toastmaster. Informal addresses were made by Henry C. Hanlon, who taught in the school from 1850 to 1856; Lewis J. Bird, William Gallagher, head of the Thayer Academy in Braintree, the new president; C. James Connelly, chairman of the committee on arrangements; George W. Fowle and others.

## STUDY IN ART OF COSTUME BASED ON GREEK SCULPTURE

Girls in School Course Make Experiments With 'Horizontal and Vertical Lines and With Bright and Dull Colors to Obtain Harmonious Effects in Dress

Costume art for girls is the subject of a course of lessons that has just been inaugurated at the Brookline high school by Miss Elizabeth Stone, special teacher in art, and the basis of the study is the draped statuary of the Greeks. The course is an experiment and the class is small, composed of only a few juniors, one senior and a post graduate student, but so far the pupils have manifested the greatest interest in it. Miss Stone aims to keep the course to the strictly practical. She began by telling the girls to look at themselves in the mirror, not to look at the old vain way, to admire and prink, but frankly, honestly, intelligently. As harmony gives pleasure wherever it may be found, Miss Stone contends it is the duty of every individual to make himself as beautiful or harmonious to the eye as is consistently practicable.

This she says does not require undue time or expenditure; neither should it make one self-conscious or vain; that on the contrary it promotes a proper self respect and consideration for the other person and is one of the duties owed by the individual to society. By studying one's self in the mirror Miss Stone says an idea can be gained of what style of dress is suitable to the wearer, diminishing defects and making the figure normal-appearing and beautiful. Since the basis for the work is the Greek statue, silhouettes of the Greek figure are given to the girls for study and comparison.

From the two lessons that have been given notes have been taken by the pupils as follows: The basis of fashion is the human figure. Study the Greek figure. Vertical lines enhance height. Horizontal lines enhance stoutness. Converging lines make for apparent slenderness. Costume design is a problem of space arrangement. It depends upon the three principles of order, balance, rhythm, harmony, particularly harmony. There are five harmonies to be observed in costume, use, texture, proportion, line, color. Under the head of use comes appropriateness, simple design for business; texture, weight suited to weather, weave suited to person, coarse weaves for small, slender people, fine weaves for large people, harmony of combinations of weaves; proportion, attempt to lessen abnormalities; horizontal bands are good for exceedingly tall, slender people; line, lines horizontal or vertical to suit figure. There should be harmony of line in design of costume; color, color suited to complexion, color suited to proportion; light color not for large people, dark not for small people. A general effort should be made to plan with relation to normal proportions. A costume should be inconspicuous to first glance, but able to give effect of charm upon examination.

A summary is made of rectangles, drawn in pairs of the same size, stood on end. At the top of one is drawn an obtuse angle. At the top of the second is drawn an angle slightly acute. These represent square and sloping shoulders. Though exactly the same size, the former figure looks larger than the second. The kimono style is designated as being good for the first kind of figure, and for the one with the sloping shoulders it is stated a wide collar with fluffy frill at the edge is good. The

second set of rectangles represents a tall slender figure. One is decorated with perpendicular lines which accentuate the height unduly, and the second with horizontal lines which brings out better proportions. Group 3 shows that for a stout figure the up-and-down lines are best, giving an effect of height while the horizontal lines make it more squat. By other diagrams it is illustrated that perpendicular lines some ways apart are good for very slender figures, giving an effect of breadth, while drawing those lines in at the waist-line takes away from breadth and gives an appearance of slenderness, good for broad figures. As a result of these two lessons, one of the pupils after searching through pattern books for a style of dress she wished to make for herself, for she is also a student in the sewing classes, and finding nothing, turned from them all, picked up her pencil and made her own design. Carrying it to Miss Stone for criticism, the next day she had the pleasure of hearing it pronounced "good." The dress is now under way and is to appear at festivities attendant upon the graduation at the school a little later.

**SECRETARY REDFIELD SPEAKS**  
NEW YORK—Declaring that American industry has long been a "sleeping giant," but is now awakening, William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, addressed the thirty-second annual exercises of the New York trade school Wednesday night.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
Tremont Temple Daily Except Tonight 8:30 and 9:15—25c-45c  
**PANAMA CANAL**  
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in Kinemacolor Pictures

**SYMPHONY HALL**  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 12, AT 2:30  
FAREWELL RECITAL  
**YSAYE**

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Now on sale.

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DEPARTMENT  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,  
Boston.

## WOOLEN MEN MAKE TARIFF AN ISSUE IN THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Three Candidates for Congress Are Asked to Answer  
List of Questions Bearing on Schedule K and to  
State Their Position on Revision

Submitting a list of questions relating to tariff revision and the woolen schedules and asking the position of each candidate upon his party platform, the Carded Woolen Manufacturers Association has addressed letters to each of the three candidates for Congress in the thirteenth district, Norman H. White, Progressive; John J. Mitchell, Democrat; and Alfred L. Cutting, Republican. The questions place schedule K and the tariff as the big issue in the district to be tried out at the special election April 15.

The letters contain the same list of questions but are worded to suit the platforms of each party.

The following are the questions put to Messrs. Cutting, Mitchell and White: "The contest over tariff revision, at Washington is between a tariff in which the rates are based wholly on value, and one in which the rates are based on the unit of weight or measure or the piece. Ad valorem rates bear equally on all classes of producers and consumers. Specific rates bear heaviest on low priced goods and lightest on high priced goods. This issue between specific and ad valorem rates is fundamental. Which system of duties do you favor?"

"Do you advocate the specific system by which special privileges of great value are granted to one class of manufacturers and burdens placed on other manufacturers?"

"Do you favor specific duties under which the tariff, as in the case of wool, rises to three or four times the foreign value of the low priced wools, and drops to a small fraction of the value of the high priced wools?"

"Do you favor specific duties which cause such inequalities regardless of whether the commodity is wool, watches, clothing, foodstuffs or other product?"

"Or do you favor an ad valorem tariff under which the rates would necessarily bear equally on all classes of producers and consumers?"

The following questions on party platform were put to Mr. Cutting:

"Your party has endorsed a tariff based on the difference between the

foreign and the American cost. Do you believe that such difference can be determined? If so, why? If not, then is not the principle unsound and is not its promulgation calculated to deceive the people?"

"The policy of your party has recently been to refer the tariff question to a commission. Do you believe that a reference of the tariff question to such a commission for extended investigation would be a quicker way to get the tariff revised than by having it revised immediately by Congress as provided by the Constitution? Is it not a fact that the stand-patters who want the tariff unchanged are desirous of having the question referred to a board, commission, or any other body except Congress?"

"Are you in favor of adequate protection to wool growing and wool manufacturing? If so, will you, if elected, work, speak and vote in the House of Representatives for a tariff on wool and wool goods that is adequately protective and exclusively ad valorem?"

The following questions on party platform were put to Mr. Mitchell:

"Your party's policy on this question is stated in the Baltimore platform, which declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but promises that the tariff shall be revised so as not to injure domestic industry. President Wilson, the leader of your party, has placed emphasis on this policy of revising the tariff so as not to injure any legitimate industry.

The declarations in a national platform and by a party leader, however, are not enough in this campaign in the thirteenth Massachusetts district, because they are not and should not be capable of binding a representative of the people in any congressional district.

Do you support or reject the principle of tariff revision based on the difference between the foreign and American cost of production? Do you believe such difference can be determined? If so, how?

Do you favor or oppose the reference of the tariff question to a commission?







For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION as working housekeeper, small refined family, mother, child, companion, elderly or younger person; good reader; Protestant; would travel. A. B. GREENE, 40 Everett st., Arlington, Mass.; tel. 1079-W.

POSITION as GOVERNESS wanted by young English woman, 8 years' experience, studied French and music in Brussels; fond of children. Apply MISS F. WALKER, room 6, Y. W. C. A., Bedford st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give services in exchange to finish course in shorthand, typewriting, no objection to leaving Boston. MISS HARRIS, care Mrs. C. Page, 47 Larchmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like sewing by the day, hours from 8:30 to 5:30; best of references. Address MISS H. LAMBERT, 17 Kingston st., Weymouth, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—American; \$15.00 day; feather-stitching, hemstitching, children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references. MISS TULLY, 41 Court st., Boston.

SINGLE WASHING wanted to take home. Call MISS MRS. CLARA ARMSTRONG, 2 Willow st., Boston.

SITUATION wanted by reliable colored woman as general housekeeper, small family, or will accommodate; first class references. CARLIE FOSTER, 48 Astor st., Boston.

SOFRANO SOLOIST desires a church position. MISS MARION S. HURD, 30 Berkeley st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, with 3 years' experience, desires position; can operate both single and double keyboard machines; good references. F. A. LEE, 108 W. Broadway, Erie st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Roxbury, age 25, good experience, and references. MISS MRS. J. F. FRY, 122 E. 26th st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Roxbury, age 25, good experience, and references. MISS MRS. J. F. FRY, 122 E. 26th st., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, residence Dorchester, age 18, good experience and references; mention 9197. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 122 E. 26th st., Boston.

TEACHER, experienced, with tutor studies; English, French, German, Italian and Latin. ALBERTA MERRILL, 98 West Newton st., Boston; tel. B. B. 3277-J.

TEACHER—Wide experience with European and American university training; desires to tutor in Latin, French, German, Greek, English, chemistry and physics; references. Address MISS LOUISE MANDER BRAY, 191 St. Botolph st., Boston.

TRAINED ATTENDANT, with professional experience, would like position as managing housekeeper in city or country, latter preferred; mention 9197. Address MISS ROBINSON, Box 22, 246 Huntington st., Boston.

TRAVELING COMPANION or attendant; 8 years' experience, willing to go anywhere; best of references furnished. Address MISS R. D. WEEKS, 142 Pleasant st., Laconia, N. H.; general delivery.

TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN would like work by day, laundry or cleaning. C. ALDRIDGE, 5 East Lenoir st., Boston.

TWO SISTERS (Swedish) wish position (second work) in private family, or will work together. Address MISS MRS. A. L. NEPESON, 114 GREENWALL, 444 Neponset av., Neponset, Mass.

WANTED—By lady pianist, position as piano player, summer, summer hotel preferred; references. Address MISS JUDAN, 200 Cook st., Auburn, Me.

WANTED—Position as governess or companion for the summer by an Emerson College grad, beginning June 1st after May 10. MISS VERA BRADFORD, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

WANTED—Position by young Protestant woman to care for small children. MISS FLORENCE SEAVEY, Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Sewing in families, by the day; would do plain sewing or mending; can use patterns to some extent; prices reasonable. Address MISS HOPKINS, 35 Grove st., West Somerville, Mass.

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WANTED—Day's work at washing and ironing or cleaning. MISS MARGARET WALLACE, 26 Adams st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper to take full charge of household; must be careful; kind disposition; highest references. Apply to the housekeeper, Robbins Spring Hotel, Robbins, Mass.

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WOMAN would like laundry work to take home by dozen. MISS R. SIMMONS, 15 Dundee st., Boston.

WOMAN (Protestant) would be a pleasant companion for elderly or other office. MISS CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, 35 Warren st., Boston.

WOMAN would like apartment work for mornings. Call or write, ELLA M. BLISS, 2 Willow pk., suite 5, Boston.

WOMAN, experienced, elderly, capable of doing cooking and housework; small family, wishes desirable situation rather than large wages; references. MISS HELEN M. GARDNER, 106 West Newton st., Boston.

WOMAN would like laundry work to take home or day's work to go out; first-class references, out-of-town living; write or call. MISS KATE HUTTON, 188 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

WORK wanted by day, cleaning or laundry work. MISS L. HARRISON, 35 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass.

WORK WANTED by day, or laundry to take home. MISS ADDIE JOHNSON, 50 Cauden st., Boston.

YOUNG, respectable colored girl wishes position as errand girl or nurse maid. MISS CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, 35 Warren st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants position as attendant in dentist's or other office. LILLIAN GRIFFIN, 69 Sawyer st., Boston.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, well educated, very fond of children, would like position as governess; Boston or neighborhood preferred. ELSE HELLING, care Mrs. Baron, 167 W. 12th st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires work three mornings in the week to read and write for a lady or do work of any kind; best of references. MISS ANNA COTE, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would give instruction in swimming and fancy diving. LILLIAN R. TURNER, 10 Downer ct., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would like position in office as clerk or typist; 6 years' experience in office work. MISS ELLA F. NORRIS, 21 Grant av., Medford, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, thorough houseworker, good cook, wishes work in small family, or caretaking, cleaning, cooking, by the hour. MISS ELVA NOYES, 6 Waverly st., Boston.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be efficient and experienced; state age, references, salary desired. DAVIS-BROWN ELECTRICITY CO., 115-117 E. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y.

BUTLER, useful man; woman cook; Protestant; good home; seashore in summer. MISS CHARLES HILL, 75 Lloyd rd., Montclair, N. J.

DESIGNER—Have steady position for a young man who can design sterling silver holloware and novelties. LEIBKUECHER CO., 28 Prospect st., Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL MANAGER wanted in city of New York, with ability and experience in financial management; man who has an acquaintance with large banking interests and a clientele of eastern investors preferred. Apply, by letter only, to J. A. HEMINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require services of experienced housekeeper for their men's clothing department. Address GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., 115-117 E. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y.

LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE requires the services of a thoroughly experienced and capable stock man. Write, stating salary, to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

PRESSERS, competent, experienced, on general manager. Apply at the office of the general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

WANTED—One all-around printer and one linotype compositor; must be good; references. CLARKE MILLEN, 75 W. Blackwell st., Dover, N. J.

WANTED—Young man, stenographer and general office assistant; must be good; references. CLARKE MILLEN, 75 W. Blackwell st., Dover, N. J.

WANTED—One first hand cake baker. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

WANTED—Milliners, Improvers and apprentices. ESTATE N. F. MORRILL, 315 E. 12th st., New York.

WANTED—Salesman for our automobile accessories department; good opportunity for right man. Address, starting salary, \$1000 per month. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Married man, American, 12 years' experience; 100% of repair any car; go anywhere; best references; 4 years last place. FRANK SEMBLER, 265 E. 9th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 30 married, four years' experience, two years shop work and two years of road driving. WORKING STACKE, 312 East 163d st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR—Youth working way through college; exceptional references as chauffeur; has driven two families 20,000 miles in Wisconsin, Illinois, the Adirondacks, etc.; would prefer opportunity to drive abroad this summer. CHAUNCEY MILLER, Bradley Court, Broadway and 160th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR OR VALET (colored) desires position; good references. R. LLOYD, 1629 W. 12th st., Philadelphia.

ELECTRICIAN, 14 years' experience in wiring for light and power; can furnish best of references. Please write, ROBERT C. WHELAN, 73 W. 12th st., New York.

FARMER—Strong, young man, (18) French, Protestant, well-bred, desires to learn farming; very willing and obliging; would prefer position in a large farm; locality excepting for West. CHARLES MICHEL, 600 W. 14th st., New York.

FOREMAN wishes position to take charge of shop, turning out all kinds of heavy plate, light sheet and structural work. F. JONES, Hotel Wyndham, New York.

HAIRDRESSER (German), experience in Paris, London; first class hotel; desires position in New York. EDWARD SCHULTZ, 427 E. 31st st., New York.

HARDWARE MAN (German, 21), knows hardware, housefurnishing, light thoroughly; good locksmith; willing to work for low wages. HARRY DROGE, 31 E. 18th st., New York.

HIGH CLASS STEWARD and head waiter desires position, city or country; best references. P. PERGOLD, 108 W. 61st st., New York.

LITERARY MAN 30 would like position as editor or writer; has written for various magazines; good references. Address, GEORGE FOXHALL, 100 Brookline, New York.

MACHINIST (30), married, German, all-around good mechanic with knowledge of electricity, blacksmithing, engineering, etc. Address, PETER LAMOCK, 320 E. 27th st., New York.

MAN, married, temperate, steady, experienced, all kinds of construction, carpentry, etc.; desires position as general utility man. J. H. JAMES, 310 W. 12th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN, 35 years of age, wishes a position as manager of garage or to represent a first-class car; has 10 years' experience; willing to go anywhere. JAMES W. FILL, 55 1/2 11th st., New York.

MAN (28), good appearance, educated, possessing exceptional ability as salesman, desires position. DOUGLAS OVERIN, care Striker, 3 N. Bay 23d st., East Beth, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANAGER STOCK FARM or large stable or garage; 12 years' experience; 20 years' experience in managing; 10 years' experience in stock raising. Address, FRANK W. DARRIN, Queens Av. and 100th st., New York.

MARRIED MAN wishes position as gardener or farm work; call or write. W. J. HAYLEY, 225 W. 123d st., New York.

OFFICE MAN or secretary; 2 years' experience in collecting letters; 2 years' experience in sales management; also handling general correspondence; 10 years' experience outside sales and sales manager; inside work preferred; married; best references. Address, J. A. JOSEPH, 100 W. 12th st., New York.

POSITION WANTED as attendant; best of references; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience in stock raising. Address, H. M. VERNON, 100 W. 12th st., New York.

MERCHANT SALESMAN, young educated German (25), 3 months in this country; 10 years' experience in stock raising; 10 years' experience in stock raising. Address, CHAS. BAUMWITZ, care Gartner, 10 W. 102d st., New York.

ROAD SALESMAN, office man and factory manager, experienced (34), desires of position in New York city or elsewhere in East; would take New York city selling agency for out-of-town territory; best references. H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER, successful with concerns of national and international character; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience in stock raising. Address, W. J. HAYLEY, 225 W. 123d st., New York.

WANTED—A night cook, HARRY PICKER, RESTAURANT, 32 N. 1st st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Young man about 20 years old to assist in stock raising; \$7.50 per week. Address, W. J. HAYLEY, 225 W. 123d st., New York.

WANTED—Cook for general housework; must be experienced; \$7 per week. G. P. BALDWIN, 309 Linden av., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—Experienced farmer and stock raiser; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience in stock raising. Address, W. J. HAYLEY, 225 W. 123d st., New York.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city reference. MISS E. GARDNER, 434 W. 34th st., New York.

ENGLISHWOMAN educated, experienced, desires the entire care of one or two children over nine years, in refined home; references. MISS E. HOLLAND, 618 W. 15th st., New York.

FRENCHWOMAN—Fine sewer and embroiderer, wishes position in good family for salary; references. Address, MISS M. B. BOHN, 30 W. 16th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position of trust wanted by lady; hotel or institution; thoroughly competent, best of references; no objection to country. LILLIAN E. LINDSEY, general delivery, Crawford, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISE position as companion to lady, or care of children, or as housekeeper; references. Address, MISS HALSEY UNDERWOOD, Unadilla, N. Y.

RELIABLE colored woman desires position as caretaker; would prefer buildings of good character; references. Address, KATIE JACKSON, 454 West 67th st., New York.

WANTED—WOMAN to assist in housework and care of adult; permanent position. MISS C. C. REEVE, 3870 W. 31st st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. MISS BLANCA P. SCULLY, 324 Grand Blvd., Chicago.

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## RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.50; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.60; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

## FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM the Canadian Pacific, one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada; for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$20 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

SURVEYS and REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' exp., refers to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment Bldg., San Francisco.

## REAL ESTATE

**SHARON—Gentleman's Country Home** 1 1/2 to date 12-room house, all modern improvements, about 5 acres in green, garden, fruit and lawn, 1000 ft. street frontage, splendid stable for horses or autos. Will be sold at a great bargain. Want offer. Details, photo, A. W. GURNEY, 15 State St., Main 6764.

**OUR NEW CATALOGUE** JUST ISSUED, contains 200 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BEECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

**LIST your properties now for quick sale; no charge unless sold.** Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BEECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market St.

**STOCK FARM FOR SALE** 140 acres near town; fine location for summer resort; a bargain. Address Box 281, Warren, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

**FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-room home** in Evanston; lot 125x200; a bargain. 921 Ridge Blvd.

## SUMMER PROPERTY

**To Rent, Kennerly, Hull** Two 7-room cottages, handy to fine bathing beach and station, nicely furnished; price for season \$50 each. A. W. GURNEY, 15 State St., Main 6764.

**For Sale, Beautiful Summer Cottage** at Swift's Beach, Buzzard's Bay, 8 rooms completely furnished; splendid veranda, garage, boat house with two boats, large lot of land, beautiful photos, A. W. GURNEY, 15 State St., Main 6764.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

**MONEY TO LOAN** ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCE" BEIR, CONSTRUCTION LOANS, EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**TO SUIT** three rooms and bath, all improvements; rent \$25. Apply to A. E. HARVEY, suite 3, 1931 Beacon St., or 10 junior.

**56 WESTLAND AV.**—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, all modern imp. Apply Janitor, or tel. Main 22.

## LAWYERS

**WILLIAM C. MAYNE** Attorney and Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

**BRANTLEY W. DOBBINS** Attorney and Counselor at Law 849-850 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

**G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer** PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

**ATTORNEYS** can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column. Address U. S. Monitor Office.

## AGENTS WANTED

**AGENTS WANTED** for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly A1, bona fide proposition. M. J. CALLAHAN & CO., 704 N. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED—House-to-house canvassers** in every town and city in the United States to sell high grade kitchen utensils. Address U. S. Monitor Office.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** Classified Advertising. Advantages being returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

## TAILORS—CINCINNATI

**The Busy Little Tailor Shop** Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that are Right.

**The B. R. Dunn Co.** 411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

**TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI**

**TRUNKS** AND **Leather Goods** Largest Assortment in Cincinnati.

**Bankhardt's, 438-440 Race St.**

**CLEANING AND DYEING** ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BEND, 201 DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

**Navy Orders** Ensign W. H. O'Brien, detached California; to Iris.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Robertson, detached Petrel; to marine expeditionary force.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Findeisen, detached marine expeditionary force; to Wheeling.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Wood, detached marine expeditionary force; to Nashville.

Chief Boatwain H. A. Stanley, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Asiatic station.

**Movements of Vessels** The Virginia is at Tampico.

The Nebraska left Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads.

The Utah is at New York yard.

The Rhode Island left Boston for southern district grounds.

The Montgomery left Key West for Norfolk.

The Cyclops is at Hampton Roads.

The Mayflower and the Dolphin left Washington for southern district grounds.

The Saratoga is at Shanghai.

**Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.**

**Address** ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

**BOSTON LETTER CARRIERS TO HOLD ANNUAL EVENT MAY 14**

Letter carriers from all the sub-stations and branches within the Boston postal district will assemble in Mechanics building, May 14, for the 1913 reunion. The proceeds of the gathering are to go to the benefit fund of the Boston Carriers Mutual Benefit Association, which has distributed more than \$40,000 in the past two years.

The organization aids the letter carrier who does not receive pay when absent from his work.

A large general committee headed by John T. Casa of Boston, the president, has been appointed from the city and suburbs as follows to have charge of the event:

Central office—W. H. Addison, G. M. Buer, J. H. Brennan, J. L. Brennan, C. A. Buer, J. J. Casey, J. H. Cleary, J. P. Conboy, James Connelly, A. J. Craig, J. F. Doherty, W. J. Doherty, J. J. Dwyer, J. S. Foley, J. T. Foley, M. T. Gallivan, F. M. Grady, Henry Gross, W. R. Hodgkins, F. F. Hynes, W. F. Keeney, J. F. Kenney, N. S. Lawless, W. W. Lindsay, J. F. Whelan, C. W. Lortie, T. H. Lyons, D. A. Maher, C. L. Manover, W. Montgomery, W. P. Moran, J. J. McNeue, W. McDonough, D. J. McElvray, J. J. McEvoy, J. T. McKee, C. H. Norton, C. F. Worth, W. J. Perkins, J. J. O'Malley, J. M. Plunkett, C. H. Pope, W. T. Reed, James Rice, F. W. Richardson.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP** 900 lbs. of Seconds, fresh goods, from 20c to 60c a lb., slightly scratched. 25c

2 lbs. for... 29c

Our Celebrated Old Fashion Chocolate... 17c

Regular 25c Assorted Chocolates for 15c Butter Scotch Wafers, regular 20c 10c

Always try our Sundae, Special assorted chocolates; it gives full satisfaction. 39c

Our Saturday Special is too well known for introduction. 29c

Best Granulated Sugar, 4 lbs. a lb. 10c

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

**CLOTHING** HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes' Travelogue, Ridpath's History, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 349 Washington St., Boston.

**ROOMS** BACK AND FRONT PARLOR and kitchenette; suitable for light housekeeping. 207 West Springfield St.

**ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS**

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**

**MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD** 700 PINE ST. (TRADE MARK) REGISTERED DESIGNS U. S. PAT. OFFICE

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

**OTTO F. HAHN** Painting, Decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1635. 1220 Clybourn ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS**

**MARION TYLER** Voice Placing, Developing and interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

**LAWYERS**

**ELLIAM C. WOOD** Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

**DENTISTS**

**DR. JOHN C. PURDIE** 5015 N. Clark Street Chicago Phone Edgewater 351

**DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT** 1000 Masonic Temple Phone Central 5891 CHICAGO

**KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING**

**MEN'S APPAREL**

**F. A. COWLBECK CO.** Sell the Better Things That Men Wear

HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 100 WEST MAIN STREET

**WE ARE SPECIALISTS** In making clothing-to-measure; a fit guaranteed; 500 patterns to choose from. VAN PEENAN SCHRIER, So. Burdick St.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**

**SPOT CASH GROCERY** 316 N. BURDICK ST.

The place where you get more good groceries for the least money. We sell everything at cut prices. We sell Gregg's olive oil. S. O. BENNETT, Prop.

**LABELS**

**Bartlett Label Co.** Gummed and ungummed Labels for every line of business. 218 N. Church Street.

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

**INSURANCE**

**W. H. PENDLETON—Insurance** 125 S. Burdick St., Upjohn Block Phone 217. Kalamazoo, Mich.

**CLEANSERS**

**THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main St.** Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

**FLORISTS**

**FOR ALL OCCASIONS. KALAMAZOO FLORAL CO.** 310 West Main Street. Phone 916.

**BAKERY**

**Waterloo—P. D. Gleason, W. S. Andrews, West Medford—C. A. Tobin.**

**West Newton—W. J. Connors, J. H. McKinsie, C. H. LaFie.**

**West Roxbury—W. George, T. F. Burns, J. D. Holland.**

**West Somerville—F. G. Washburn, M. H. Cassidy.**

**Winter Hill—W. A. Bowers, T. G. Gallagher.**

**Winthrop—F. P. Colby, W. H. Van Dalghe.**

**PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES TALK** FRANKLIN, Mass.—Joseph Walker and Norman H. White were the speakers at a rally in Morse opera house Wednesday night in the interests of Mr. White as the Progressive candidate for Congress from the thirteenth district in the special election April 16. W. W. Johnson, chairman of the local Progressive town committee, presided.

**MILK DEALERS TO GIVE WEIGHT** HARTFORD, Conn.—Milk in bottles constitutes a package and must be marked with the net weight according to an opinion submitted by the attorney general's department.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it. (Send coin or parcel postage.)

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

**REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO**

**WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience** in handling high grade investment and real estate properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. J. GRAPTON PARKER & CO., 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

**SHOES—CHICAGO**

**HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES** Chicago, Illinois FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY Established over 45 years. Our Style Book free on request. Shoes from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

**OTTO F. HAHN** Painting, Decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1635. 1220 Clybourn ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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**West Somerville—F. G. Washburn, M. H. Cassidy.**

**Winter Hill—W. A. Bowers, T. G. Gallagher.**

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## POULTRY

## POULTRY



## The Gabel Chicken Feeder

TODAY is the day of conservation. The wasteful methods of the olden times have given way to a sane, saving, conservative way of doing business.

Q You, Mr. Poultryman, have learned that grain is expensive—very much so if wasted. The Gabel Feeder is a grain saver. It "lets down" just enough grain in the feed slides and the heavy wire grating prevents the scattering or muddying of the grain.

Q The Gabel Company are makers of high grade Chicken Machines, information regarding which will be sent you gladly.

Q ATTRACTIVE PRICES FOR YOU, MR. DEALER!

**J. C. Gabel & Company,** 202-204 N. First St., Champaign, Illinois

**Galvanized Steel**

**Happy Hens Earn Big Profits.** Keep your hens happy and laying by keeping them clean and in proper condition. Equip your laying houses with Knudson Galvanized Steel Nests. These wonderful, cleanly, patented nests can't get out of order for years and earn their cost many times over. Regular price \$3.50, set of 6 nests—special introductory price, \$2.50. 3 sets, 15 nests, \$10. Write for our free catalog. Galvanized Steel Chicken Feeders, etc. KNUDSON MANUFACTURING CO., Box 459, St. Joseph, Mo.

**CLEAN NESTS**

**YOUR Country Estate** will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, peafowl or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl. We have a complete stock at attractive prices.

**THE Park & Pollard Co.** 71 Canal St., Boston

**HATCHING EGGS** and baby chicks from prize winning rose comb Rhode Island Reds, White Orpingtons, Golden Seabrights, Bantams, VALENTINE PETZOLD D., 7640 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.

**HELP WANTED—MALE** SECOND BUTLER WANTED in Back Bay; must have had experience and first class record; white; age 25-35 at least; medium height. Inquire for MR. ROBINSON, 246 Huntington ave., rm. 27.

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY—PHILA. PA.** TYPEWRITING, substituting, multi-graphing. ELLA S. HURFF, 1033 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

**UPHOLSTERING AND MATTRESSES** FURNITURE REPAIRED and upholstered; old hair mattresses made over like new. Phone Mad. 3292. JACOB UMLAUF, Richmond, Va.

**ROSE Comb R. I. Red Eggs** Get the eggs from the strain which has the reputation as winter layers. We breed for color and laying. 100 eggs from our laying strain, 45c.

**SILVER LAKE POULTRY FARM** MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. & R. C. W.** Orpingtons and S. C. Anconas; also S. C. Orpington hens. QUEEN POULTRY FARM, Box 265, Washington, Ill.

**ROSE Comb Rhode Island Eggs; eggs** for hatching, \$1 per 15, 6 settings for \$5. BURTON A. EDWARDS, Beloit, Wis.

## Increase Your Poultry Profits

The poultry stock and supplies you sell advertised in the Monitor will come to the attention of poultry raisers and fanciers throughout Boston. 56% of Greater Boston's population live in its suburbs. These people are householders who live far enough out of the city proper to have a garden and keep hens.

Use a home paper to reach these people. The Monitor is read in good homes—not only throughout Greater Boston but all over the country. It has a national circulation as extensive as the magazine.

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the facts and an idea of the price you wish to pay and we will gladly prepare your advertisements. The cost of this advertising, which appears on Thursday of each week, will be, per inch:

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10; For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.50; For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

For advertisements without cuts: 1 or 2 times (per insertion) \$1.60; For three or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

Your



## Real Estate Market News



## Traf Activities



## Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The one-story brick garage occupying 8361 square feet of land, junction of Falmouth and West Newton streets, Back Bay, opposite Mechanics building, has been purchased by the Overland Stores Company of Ohio, from the American Pneumatic Service Company of Delaware. The property is assessed for \$33,000, of which \$25,000 is land value.

William H. Clarke is the buyer of four building lots on Bay State road, between Sherborn and Deerfield streets, containing a total of 15,774 square feet assessed for \$43,300. Ida D. Lewis conveyed the title.

A valuable estate has been purchased by Alice W. De Normandie on Marlboro street, Back Bay, sold by the Henrietta D. Putnam estate, and assessed for about \$22,500.

Several sales have been closed in Brookline and deeds just placed on record, one being from Anna B. Foster, owner of an unusually attractive estate at 40 Norfolk road, in the Chestnut Hill section. There is a large Colonial house, stable and 18,500 square feet of land. A. L. K. Volkman, the purchaser, will occupy after making some alterations. Poole & Bigelow, brokers, 70 Kilby street.

Henderson & Ross report a sale through their Brookline office of the brick apartment house at 9 University road, Brookline, for Helen M. Geren of Portland, Ore. The purchaser, Eliza J. Montgomery, buys for investment. The property has a total assessed valuation of \$13,700, of which \$2,700 is on the 337 square feet of land.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**  
Property at 42 Summer street, near Stoughton street, has just passed into possession of Alma G. Bowen who purchased from the Henry R. Reynolds estate, deed coming through Arthur H. Scituate. It consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 21,814 square feet, all taxed for \$12,500, of which \$5,500 is land value.

Another property sold was by Payson Dana, owner of premises 4 Merline street, near West Park, being a frame house and 4684 square feet of land, taxed on \$4,000 for improvements and an additional \$1,200 on the lot. Charles W. Claggett is the buyer.

Augustus R. Gilliland has just sold two new frame dwellings on Chase street near East Cottage street, each lot containing about 3100 square feet of ground and assessed during construction for \$1100 apiece. Elizabeth M. Ohrenberger bought one, and Fred Dodson, Jr., the other.

Freida Liberman et al. are the new owners of a three-story brick house and about 1400 square feet of land, assessed to Charles Ratkovsky for \$4000 on improvements and \$1100 on the lot. The property is on Adams street near Orchard Park street, Roxbury.

Final papers have just gone to record from Bridgett Mace to Annie M. Varnner, in the sale of a single frame house at 1926 Columbus avenue, junction of West Walnut park. There is a ground area of 2933 square feet taxed for \$1900, the total assessment being \$3300.

Mary Morrison has sold to Elizabeth I. Strittmatter a single frame house on 960 square feet of land at 51 Shirley street, junction of Clifton street, Roxbury, all taxed for \$2000. The lot carries \$400 of that amount.

**BRIGHTON AND EAST BOSTON**  
James P. Prince takes title to four building lots for improvement, junction of Princeton avenue and Radcliffe road in Brighton. They contain 19,740 square feet and carry an assessed valuation of \$9800. Joseph E. Worcester made the deed.

Property sold in East Boston owned by Anastasia F. Kellea and bought by Mary E. Mahoney is at 256 Bennington, junction of Preston street, consists of a frame house taxed for \$3500 and 1250 square feet of land taxed for \$1300 more.

Another transaction reported from East Boston was the purchase of two building lots by Anastasia F. Kellea on the corner of Austin avenue and Faxon street, containing 14,198 square feet, taxed to Joseph Goldinger for \$2300.

## FIRE PATROL CASE TO BE ACTED ON BY GRAND JURY

Henry M. Jarrett, manager of the Boston Fire Patrol Company, and Ralph A. Harding, an employee, were arraigned before Judge Sullivan in the municipal court today on a charge of larceny in two counts. Jurisdiction was declined and both men were held in \$100 each for the grand jury. Bail was furnished in each case. The men were arrested last Friday and after coming up in court had their cases continued until Monday and at that session were continued again. The arrests were made on charges preferred in reference to property that was alleged to have been taken from the offices of Braham, Dow & Co., in Causeway street, on the morning of Feb. 22, after a general alarm of fire on the evening of Feb. 20.

**RADCLIFFE NAMES MISS DUMMER**  
Miss Katharine Dummer, a Radcliffe athlete has been elected president of the Radcliffe Student Government Association, following a campaign in which presidential primaries were closely followed.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Henry H. Richardson to Renton Whidden, Friend st., four lots; q. \$1.  
A. Esther Eastone to Charles A. Pastene, Fulton st., q. \$1.  
Theresa E. M. Pastene to Charles A. Pastene, Fulton st., q. \$1.  
Harriette D. Putnam, est. to Alice W. de Normandie, Marlborough st., d. \$1.  
American Pneumatic Service Company of Delaware to Overland Stores Company of Ohio, Falmouth and West Newton sts., q. \$1.  
Ida D. Lewis to William H. Clarke, Bay State road, four lots; q. \$1.  
Walter E. C. Smith, Jr. et al. to Patrick J. Mahon, Gray st., q. \$1.  
Patrick J. Mahon to Walter E. C. Smith, Jr., Gray st., q. \$1.  
Jacob Watchmaker to Freida Liberman et al., sundry parcels; q. \$1.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Anna C. Fox est. to Carney Hospital, Old Harbor st., q. \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
Rosa Schmitt to Angelo Chirich, Marion st., w. \$1.  
Rene Gottlieb to Katie Bunich, Bennington st., q. \$1.  
Anastasia F. Kellea to Mary E. Mahoney, Bennington and Prescott sts., w. \$1.  
Helen I. Baggett to Joseph Goldinger, Austin av., q. \$1.  
Eugene L. Mace to Anastasia F. Kellea, Austin av. and Faxon sts., 2 lots; w. \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
Katie M. Sullivan to Mary M. Sullivan, Winthelm st., q. \$1.  
Charles Ratkovsky to Freida Liberman et al., Adams st., q. \$1.  
Mary Morrison to Elizabeth Strittmatter, Clifton and Shirley sts., w. \$1.  
James M. McGilley to Walter P. Manning, Alpine st., w. \$1.  
Walter P. Manning to Patrick Manning, Alpine st., q. \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Augustus R. Gilliland to Elizabeth M. Ohrenberger, Chase st., q. \$1.  
Augustus R. Gilliland to Fred Dodson, Jr., Chase st., q. \$1.

Henry B. Reynolds est. to George O. Thurston, Bernard and Torset sts., q. \$25.  
Arthur H. Scituate to Alma G. Bowen, Sumner st., q. \$1.  
Mosley Land Trust to John Oas, 3 lots; d. \$1.  
Georgina L. Weis to Anna L. Weis, St. Margaret's, Chase st., q. \$1.

Herbert L. Ray to Joseph O. Anderson et al., Draper rd., q. \$1.  
A. Esther Eastone to Charles A. Pastene, Lyndhurst st., q. \$1.

Same to same, Brent st., q. \$1.  
Same to same, Brent st., q. \$1.  
Same to same, Brent st., q. \$1.  
Same to same, Brent st., q. \$1.  
Same to same, Brent st., q. \$1.

Sam Silverman, intec., to William L. Kelley, Center and Sumner sts., d. \$200.  
Lexington Club, intec., to Helen M. Dalton, Ashmont st., q. \$500.  
Merlin st., q. \$1.  
Emma W. Fulton to Pansy P. Nickerson, Margaret G. Noonan to Sadie Feinstein, Wayland st., q. \$1.  
Kellea, Center and Sumner sts., d. \$200.  
Westville st., q. \$1.  
Mary E. Carter est. to Edward N. Capen, Westville st., d. \$1.

## FLORISTS SHOW RARE BLOSSOMS AT CLUB DINNER

Boston Horticulturists Have as Guests of Honor Originators of Chrysanthemum and Winter-Flowering Sweet Pea

## TELL OF NEW ORCHID

William Wells of Mersthan, Eng., originator of the chrysanthemum as grown today, and A. C. Zvolanek of Longwood, Cal., originator of the winter-flowering sweet pea, were guests of honor at the dinner of the Boston Horticultural Club at the Parker house Wednesday evening. The table was decorated with vases of the Spencer sweet pea surrounding a large bunch of a new winter-flowering sweet pea not yet placed on the market, grown from seeds evolved by Mr. Zvolanek, that horticulturists say are destined to supersede all those now grown.

Harry Philpott of Winnipeg, Man., Can., was a guest and speaker. Several other speakers were introduced by John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the club and president also of the American Society of Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, under whose auspices the international flower show is to be held in New York April 5 to 12.

The guests of the evening had come from New York to attend the dinner. Mr. Wells brought from England for exhibition at the show two orchids grown by Sir Jeremiah Colman, treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

These orchids have never been shown, and Sir Jeremiah refuses to set a value upon them, as they are to be returned to England at the close of the exhibit. One is a scarlet odontoglossum, the queen of the orchid family; the other is the Odontoida Bradshai.

The scarlet orchid is the only one ever seen in this country, and is but a single specimen of one of the finest collections of orchids in the world. Mr. Wells said that Sir Jeremiah decided to send his orchids to give the show more international flavor.

It developed during the discussion following the dinner that the president of the club, Mr. Farquhar, possessed a specimen of the original type of plant from which the chrysanthemum of today was evolved. It was taken from the Chinese wall north of Peking. James Farquhar said that he did not know of any plant that produced such an abundance of flowers in October, and he is endeavoring to develop a new variety of chrysanthemum from it.

## SHIPPING NEWS

All the arrivals at T wharf today had large fares, the steam trawler Spray being high liner with 108,200 pounds groundfish, 18,000 seal, and 600 halibut. It is one of the largest catches ever made by a steam trawler out of Boston. Prices were slightly lower. Arrivals: Mary F. Sears 75,500 pounds, Jorgina 70,000, Aspinet 68,000, Str. Foam 24,200, and Frances S. Gruby 21,300. The Aspinet also had 300 halibut, Frances S. Gruby 100 halibut, Str. Foam 11,000 soles, 7000 seal and 200 halibut. Prices to dealers per hundredweight follow: Steak cod \$8.25, market cod \$4.75, had-dock \$4.50, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$3.75, and cusk \$3.25. Off for the mackerel grounds, the schooner W. H. Reed, Capt. Henry Arsenault, has left Gloucester to search for the prized fish, according to word received here today. The Reed is the first netter to sail for mackerel this season.

On her first trip to Boston this year, the Eastern Steamship Corporation's steamer City of Bangor arrived today from Maine ports. The Bangor has been hauled up all winter. She brought 14 barrels of lobsters, 11 barrels of live boxes of fish from Rockland and New Harbor, one of the smallest shipments of fish brought from these ports this season. The usual shipment averages from 50 to 100 barrels a trip.

More than 8,000,000 pounds of sugar reached port today in the holds of the British steamer Dallington, Capt. George Carter, from Matanzas, Cuba. The sugar was packed in 27,240 bags and will be discharged at the South Boston refinery wharf. Captain Carter, who is accompanied by his wife, reported adverse conditions all the way, with water washing over the decks almost continuously for the past three days.

Once more ready for sea, Captain Wigram and his officers and men, who have been assigned temporarily to duty on board the revenue cutter Itasca at this port, sail Saturday to embark on the cutter Gresham, which has been undergoing repairs at Baltimore. The Gresham will come to Boston soon.

Missing since December, the ship Columbus, bound for Bristol, Eng., from Bayonne, N. J., has been officially posted by the maritime board as lost. The vessel was commanded by Captain Grubermayer, with a crew of 25 men. She was laden with 8000 barrels of petroleum.

Hawesers from the Cunard line steamship Uttonia, Captain Malin, which arrived in port this morning from New York, had hardly been made fast to the Curlew dock at East Boston before longshoremen had begun to hurry with the outward freight, for 7000 tons of general cargo must be loaded into the liner's holds in time for the departure scheduled for 9 p. m. tomorrow.

This sailing will be the third from Boston this season by a Cunarder after sundown. The Uttonia has been running between New York and the Mediterranean. After making this one trip from Boston, the Uttonia will probably return to the Mediterranean service to take the place of the Franconia, which is scheduled to make the next Cunard sailing for Liverpool from Boston early in May.

Round out to patrol the transatlantic steamship lanes, the United States revenue cutter Seneca, Captain Johnson, sails from New York today for the North Atlantic ocean. The cutter Miami will relieve the Seneca in about two weeks and the two vessels will alternate during the patrol duty.

Three new steamships are to be built by the Morgan line plying between New York and Gulf ports, according to recent announcements by C. W. Jung, general manager of the line. It is said that these vessels will be equipped with oil-fuel burners.

In a collision off Point Reyes, Cal., between the three-masted fishing schooner, John D. Spreckles, Captain Prellberg, and the British freighter Statesman, two men were lost. Six of the crew were saved.

In response to wireless calls for assistance from the freight steamer Millinocket, early this morning when off Newport, the tug Solicitor was dispatched and towed the craft into port. Fire was discovered in the cabin of the

## NEW VARIETY OF SWEET PEAS SHOWN



Unnamed kind of winter-blooming flower seen by horticulturists

steamer, which was en route from New York for Stockholm, Me. Two of the crew were burned.

## PORT OF BOSTON

**Arrived**  
Str Dallington (Br), Carter, Cardenas via Matanzas.  
Str Colorado, Congdon, Mobile.  
Str Chippewa, Laguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.  
Str M. E. Harper, Smith, Norfolk.  
Str Middlesex, Crowley, Norfolk.  
Str Uttonia (Br), Malin, New York.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Str City of Bangor, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.  
Tg Perth Amboy, Farnham, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 701, 766, and 781.  
Tg Mercury, Wall, Rockport, Mass, twg schr Ann Louisa Lockwood, St. John, N. B., via Rockport, Mass., for New York.

Tg Lackawanna, Brophy, Hoboken, twg bgs Shickahney.  
Tg Security, Muller, New York, twg bgs S O Co Nos 58 and 57.  
Tg Joshua Lovett, Coffin, Newport News, twg bgs Henry Endicott.  
Tg Teaser, Lang, Norfolk, with bgs Reading.  
Tg Valley Forge, Sablich, Portland, twg bgs Mingo and Indian Ridge, for Philadelphia.

**Cleared**  
Str Wilberforce (Br), Jeffers, Baltimore.  
Str Esparta (Br), Mader, Port Limon.  
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.  
Str City of Bangor, Curtis, Bangor.

**Sailed**  
Tgs Valley Forge, Philadelphia, twg bgs Mingo, Indian Ridge and Franklin; Western, Guttenberg, twg John Scully, Newport News, twg bgs I F Chapman, and Occidental; Security, Rockland, twg bgs S O Co, No 58; Mercury, New York, twg schr Ann Louisa Lockwood, St. John, N. B., via Rockport, Mass., for New York; Daniel Willard, Salem, twg bgs Pittsburg; E L Pillsbury, Lynn; steam lighter Reliance, Newburyport.

Strs Lexington, Philadelphia; Droning Maud (Nor), Manzanillo; H M Whitney, New York.

## PHONE OPERATORS TO SEE PRESIDENT

In an effort to adjust the differences of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its telephone operators a conference will be held this afternoon between a committee representing the operators and P. L. Spalding, president of the company.

Last night the arbitration committee of Boston Telephone Operators Union completed plans for the meeting, G. M. Buginatz, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Electrical Workers Union, with which the girls are affiliated, attended the meeting.

The committee of operators which confers with President Spalding will report tomorrow morning, afternoon and night at special meetings of the operators' union.

## GARDEN PRIZES AMOUNTED TO \$400

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The New Home and School Garden Club will begin today plans to interest nearly 2000 children in practical and decorative gardening and Robert C. Atkinson, representing the Wakefield-Reading Agricultural Fair Association, announces that \$400 will be available for prizes for school children for flowers, vegetables and domestic work.

The new club is headed by W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, as president, and Mrs. Ida Farr Miller of the school committee, as secretary. A large executive and advisory board is to be appointed to take up the project with the pupils of the nine grammar grades.

## OPERA SEAT SALES

Subscribers who held \$2, \$1.50 or \$1 seats at the Boston opera house during the season just closed may retain them for next year if they apply at the box office not later than April 5. On April 7 all seats in the house not taken will be available for subscription to the public. There will be a reduction of 50 cents on the three grades of locations in the second balcony.

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

## Transatlantic Sailings

**Eastbound**  
Sailings from New York  
La Touraine, for Havre, April 3  
C. T. Tietzen, for Copenhagen, April 3  
Celtic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Str. Paul, for Southampton, April 3  
Rochambeau, for Havre, April 3  
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Oceanic, for Southampton, April 3  
Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Stampania, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Ivernia, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Camerona, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Nordland, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, April 3  
Canada, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
La Lorraine, for Havre, April 3  
United States, for Copenhagen, April 3  
Tietzen, for Copenhagen, April 3  
Laurentia, for Liverpool, April 3  
Philadelphia, for Southampton, April 3  
America, for Liverpool, April 3  
Olympic, for Southampton, April 3  
Celtic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Kronland, for London, April 3  
California, for Liverpool, April 3  
Franconia, for Liverpool, April 3  
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, April 3  
Kronland, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Madison, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Campania, for Liverpool, April 3  
Tatjana, for Liverpool, April 3  
Baltic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Victoria, for Hamburg, April 3  
Majestic, for Southampton, April 3  
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Minnesota, for London, April 3  
Minnesota, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Czar, for Rotterdam, April 3  
George Washington, for Bremen, April 3  
Moltke, for Naples-Genoa, April 3

**Sailings from Boston**  
Uttonia, for Liverpool, April 4  
Celtic, for Naples and Genoa, April 4  
Winifreda, for Liverpool, April 4  
Empress of India, for Liverpool, April 4  
Devonian, for Liverpool, April 4  
Canada, for Liverpool, April 4  
Parisian, for Glasgow, April 4  
Canopic, for Naples and Genoa, April 4

**Sailings from Philadelphia**  
Merion, for Liverpool, April 5  
Dunlop, for Antwerp, April 5  
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, April 5  
Longola, for London, April 5  
Marquette, for Antwerp, April 5  
Haverford, for Liverpool, April 5

**Sailings from Portland, Me.**  
Aurora, for London, April 5  
Dunlop, for Liverpool, April 5  
Laurentia, for Liverpool, April 5  
Arctic, for Liverpool, April 5  
St. George, for Liverpool, April 5  
Aurora, for London, April 5  
Canada, for Liverpool, April 5  
Meganitic, for Liverpool, April 5

**Sailings from St. John**  
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, April 4  
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, April 4  
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, April 4

**Sailings from Halifax**  
Royal Edward, for Bristol, April 4  
All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

**WESTBOUND**  
Sailings from Liverpool  
Baltic, for New York, April 3  
Canada, for Boston, April 3  
Empress of Britain, for St. John, April 3  
Canada, for Halifax, April 3  
Lakeland, for Boston, April 3  
Haverford, for Philadelphia, April 3  
Lakeland, for New York, April 3  
Lakeland, for New York, April 3  
Lakeland, for New York, April 3  
Lakeland, for New York, April 3

**Sailings from London**  
Minnesota, for New York, April 5  
Minnesota, for New York, April 5  
Minnesota, for New York, April 5  
Minnesota, for New York, April 5  
Minnesota, for New York, April 5

**Sailings from Southampton**  
Aurora, for Portland, Me., April 3  
C. T. Tietzen, for Copenhagen, April 3  
Celtic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Str. Paul, for Southampton, April 3  
Rochambeau, for Havre, April 3  
Hamburg, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Oceanic, for Southampton, April 3  
Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Stampania, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Ivernia, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Camerona, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Nordland, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, April 3  
Canada, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
La Lorraine, for Havre, April 3  
United States, for Copenhagen, April 3  
Tietzen, for Copenhagen, April 3  
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Philadelphia, for Southampton, April 3  
America, for Liverpool, April 3  
Olympic, for Southampton, April 3  
Celtic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Kronland, for London, April 3  
California, for Liverpool, April 3  
Franconia, for Liverpool, April 3  
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, April 3  
Kronland, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Madison, for Rotterdam, April 3  
Campania, for Liverpool, April 3  
Tatjana, for Liverpool, April 3  
Baltic, for Liverpool, April 3  
Victoria, for Hamburg, April 3  
Majestic, for Southampton, April 3  
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp, April 3  
Minnesota, for London, April 3  
Minnesota, for Naples-Genoa, April 3  
Czar, for Rotterdam, April 3  
George Washington, for Bremen, April 3  
Moltke, for Naples-Genoa, April 3

**Sailings from Glasgow**  
Parisian, for Boston, April 5  
Columbia, for New York, April 5  
Numidia, for Boston, April 5  
California, for New York, April 5

**Sailings from Hamburg**  
Pennsylvania, for New York, April 3  
Prinz August Victoria, for New York, April 3  
Prinz August Victoria, for New York, April 3  
Prinz August Victoria, for New York, April 3  
Prinz August Victoria, for New York, April 3

**Sailings from Bremen**  
George Washington, for N. Y., April 5  
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y., April 5  
Barbarossa, for New York, April 5  
Nagasaki, for New York, April 5  
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for N. Y., April 5  
Bremen, for New York, April 5  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, April 5  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., April 5  
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, New York, April 5

**Sailings from Havre**  
France, for New York, April 5  
La Provence, for New York, April 5  
La Touraine, for New York, April 5  
Rochambeau, for New York, April 5  
Chicago, for New York, April 5  
La Lorraine, for New York, April 5

**Sailings from Antwerp**  
Marquette, for Boston, April 3  
Zeeland, for New York, April 3  
Philand, for New York, April 3  
Menemine, for Boston, April 3  
Kipland, for New York, April 3  
Kronland, for New York, April 3

**Sailings from Rotterdam**  
Rotterdam, for New York, April 5  
Potsdam, for New York, April 5  
New Amsterdam, for New York, April 5  
Nordland, for New York, April 5

**Sailings from Genoa**  
Koenig Albert, for New York, April 3  
Canopic, for Boston, April 3  
Europa, for New York, April 3  
Ancona, for New York, April 3  
Verona, for New York, April 3  
Cretic, for Boston, April 3  
Stampania, for New York, April 3

**Sailings from Trieste**  
Carpatria, for New York, April 11  
Martha Washington, for N. Y., April 12  
Ailes, for New York, April 19  
Ivernia, for New York, April 24  
Kaiser Franz Josef I, New York, April 26

## Sailings from Pismo

Carpatria, for New York, April 13  
Ivernia, for New York, April 24  
Hellig Olaf, for New York, April 3  
Oscar II, for New York, April 17  
C. F. Tietzen, for New York, April 24

## Transatlantic Sailings

**Westbound**  
Sailings from San Francisco  
China, for Hongkong, April 5  
Logan, for Honolulu, April 5  
Finnonia, for Sweden, April 5  
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, April 5  
Manchuria, for Hongkong, April 12  
Honolulu, for Honolulu, April 13  
Chivo Maru, for Hongkong, April 19  
Sierra, for Honolulu, April 19  
Sierra, for Honolulu, April 19  
Nile, for Hongkong, April 25  
Laurine, for Honolulu, April 29  
Aorangi, for Sydney, April 30

**Sailings from Seattle**  
Shizuka Maru, for Hongkong, April 5  
Minosaka, for Hongkong, April 5  
Tania, for Liverpool, via Hongkong, April 6  
Tania, for Hongkong, April 6  
Sailings from Tacoma  
Chicago Maru, for Hongkong, March 31  
Ixion, for Liverpool via Hongkong, April 13  
Finnonia, for San Francisco, April 15  
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, April 19  
Sailings from Vancouver  
Marama, for Sydney, April 16  
Montague, for Hongkong, April 16  
Tian, for Liverpool via Hongkong, April 26

**Eastbound**  
Sailings from Hongkong  
Empress of India, for Vancouver, April 5  
Sado Maru, for Seattle, April 5  
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 8  
Finnonia, for San Francisco, April 12  
Protoslaus, for Tacoma, April 16  
Korea, for San Francisco, April 19  
Koreana Maru, for Seattle, April 22  
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, April 26  
Shimo Maru, for San Francisco, April 26  
Shimo Maru, for Tacoma, April 30

**Sailings from Yokohama**  
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma, April 3  
Hongkong, for San Francisco, April 6  
Awa Maru, for Seattle, April 9  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, April 12  
Empress of India, for Vancouver, April 15  
Panama Maru, for Tacoma, April 16  
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 19  
Sado Maru, for Seattle, April 22  
Persia, for San Francisco, April 26  
Protoslaus, for Tacoma, April 26

**Sailings from Honolulu**  
Honolulu, for San Francisco, April 2  
Sierra, for San Francisco, April 5  
Nile, for San Francisco, April 8  
Finnonia, for San Francisco, April 12  
Ventura, for San Francisco, April 15  
Makura, for Vancouver, April 22  
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, April 22  
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, April 26

**Sailings from Sydney**  
Ventura, for San Francisco, April 6  
Makura, for Vancouver, April 7  
Tabiti, for San Francisco, April 19  
Protoslaus, for Tacoma, April 9

**Incoming Steamships at Boston**

**DUE TODAY**  
Louisiana, Copenhagen via Newcastle, Mar. 14  
Cambrian, London, Mar. 22  
Lille, San Domingo, Mar. 29  
Dunlop, Matanzas, Mar. 27  
Knutsen, Matanzas, C. B., Apr. 1  
Scotian, Glasgow, Mar. 22

**DUE SATURDAY**  
Amanda, London, Mar. 21  
Zanussi, Rotterdam, Mar. 22  
Dundrennau, Rotterdam, Mar. 22

**DUE SUNDAY**  
Aurora, Macoris, Mar. 20  
C. Suidt, Puerto Plata, Mar. 20

**DUE MONDAY**  
Devonian, Liverpool, Mar. 28  
Limon, Port Lincoln, Mar. 30  
Sautere, Porto Rico, Mar. 31  
Glyndwr, Matanzas, Mar. 31  
Francisco, St. Michaels, Mar. 31

**DUE WEDNESDAY**  
Karema, Calcutta and Colombo, Mar. 27  
Michigan, Liverpool, Mar. 27  
Molina, Macoris, Mar. 31

**WIRELESS REPORTS**  
(Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship lanes from Boston lightship: To Sable Island, 940; Cape Race, N. F., 830; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; From Ambrose channel lightship: To Sable Island, 648; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal lightship, 330.)  
SS Re d'Italia (Ital), Naples, etc., for New York, was 1400 miles east of Ambrose channel







# Latest News of Railroads and Industries

## WESTERN PACIFIC'S FIVE PER CENT BONDS AT LOW LEVEL

Denver & Rio Grande Still Obligated to Pay Interest Charges—Believed That Prospect of Alliance With Union Pacific Has Largely Disappeared

NEW YORK—A moderate advance has taken place in the price of Western Pacific 5 per cent bonds from the recent price of 81, which was a low record since the period of the 1907 panic. At the same time, however, their current level compares very unfavorably with the early part of 1910, when, because it was thought that the system would soon become self-supporting, the bonds sold very close to par. It compares unfavorably even with the latter part of 1910, when ideas concerning the system's outlook had changed sufficiently to cause a decline in the market to below 90. Around 83 these bonds net nearly 6 per cent, a return which few other prior rail road securities of the country show at this time.

The statements which have been made to the effect that the Denver & Rio Grande would part with control of the road if it were possible have appeared from recent developments to have had at least some foundation in fact. But it is hardly to be supposed that the Denver & Rio Grande would now be willing to sacrifice its control of the Western Pacific on any basis that was unfavorable, just at a time when the position of the subsidiary road was showing itself in a better light than at any previous time. In the seven months ended Jan. 31, the Western Pacific's gross earnings increased \$462,000 over the corresponding period last year, while its net earnings moved up \$335,000. This increase still failed to enable the Western Pacific to earn its fixed charges, and the Denver & Rio Grande will thus be compelled, as it has been since September, 1911, to pay the full interest charges on the Western Pacific's outstanding 5 per cent bonds. The Denver owns two thirds of the Western Pacific's common stock and guarantees any deficiency in interest on the 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of which there are close to \$30,000,000 outstanding and against which \$2,500,000 must be paid in interest each year. At the same time the Denver owns \$25,000,000 of the Western Pacific's second mortgage 5s, which draw no interest for the reason that, were interest to be paid, the Denver would have to pay it. That would be exactly the equivalent of taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another.

It is contended that the Western Pacific would have fared badly but for the Denver's assumption of its fixed charges, and on the mere record of the past few years it is easy enough to suppose that the Denver, if a customer were to put

in an appearance, would willingly part with its subsidiary. It is undeniable that the Western Pacific would benefit greatly from an alliance with the Union Pacific, but it is difficult to see where any substantial benefit would accrue to the Denver, which has carried the Western Pacific through the most trying period of its existence. The Western Pacific was chartered in California 10 years ago to build a railroad from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, which would afford to Denver & Rio Grande an outlet to the Pacific coast. Freight traffic was begun on the new line at the close of 1909 and passenger trains were put in service in August of the following year. The cost of construction of the Western Pacific, and of bringing it up to a producing stage, exceeded the original estimates by a wide margin, and the Denver on this account had to increase its own burdens accordingly. The new line is expected at some time to justify its expensive construction and the cost that it represented to the Denver in the impairment of that company's credit. The road's failure to make itself a surplus earner from the start has resulted in making large inroads on the Denver's position and in making it impossible for that system's shareholders to participate in profits. Nevertheless, the Denver's burden should in the end be lifted, for the road is in a position where eventually its worth must make itself felt. Development will come with time.

The prospect of an alliance with the Union Pacific has largely disappeared, as statements of the Harriman system's officials have indicated. Yet, with the Denver & Rio Grande earning a greater amount than ever before there is hardly any probability of changes in the near future that will be of an unfavorable nature. Continuance of the Western Pacific under its present management, without any expansion in business in sight other than that which is to be built up on its own merits, and that originates along the other Gould lines, will mean an extended period of time during which the Denver must carry the Western Pacific's burdens; nevertheless, that such a situation is not viewed despondently by the Denver's management can be judged from the promise given in the last annual report of that road that "due time the results from operation of the Western Pacific, together with earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande, on traffic to and from it, will justify the commitments which have been made."

## PRICE OF STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

After a long decline, during which a seat on the New York stock exchange sold down to \$41,000, a slight recovery was noted Tuesday when a seat changed hands at \$45,000, an increase of \$4,000 from the last previous sale.

The initial sale of a seat on the exchange this year occurred at \$53,000, this price being the high quotation thus far for 1913. The low for this year's date was \$41,000, touched several weeks ago.

The following table gives the high and low prices for memberships on the New York stock exchange for a number of years past:

Year	High	Low
1912	\$52,000	\$41,000
1911	\$51,000	\$40,000
1910	\$50,000	\$39,000
1909	\$49,000	\$38,000
1908	\$48,000	\$37,000
1907	\$47,000	\$36,000

\*To date.  
The years 1900, 1906, 1907, 1908 were record years, as seats in those years sold at \$90,000, \$95,000 and \$95,000 respectively. In 1823 the initiation fee was \$10, while at the present time it is \$2,000.

At present there are 1100 seats on the exchange.

## AN OFFERING OF GOLD NOTES

The offering of the United Gas & Electric Corporation convertible, tax refund, five per cent secured gold notes by Bertron, Griscom & Co., 60 State street, is attracting some attention. At the price of 96 and interest the yield is over 6 per cent. The notes are convertible after April 1, 1914, into 6 per cent preferred stock, par for par. Interest is payable April 1 and Oct. 1.

The United Gas & Electric Corporation controls and operates public utility companies furnishing gas, electric light, power service in Altoona, Wilkes-Barre and Lancaster, Pa., Elmira, Lockport and Buffalo, N. Y., Richmond and Terre Haute, Ind., Colorado Springs, Colo., Hartford, Conn., Leavenworth, Kan., Houston, Tex., Bloomington, Ill., and New Orleans, La. The total population served is over 1,760,000.

**WEST AFRICAN GOLD**  
NEW YORK—The production of gold in West Africa as reported by the West African Chamber of Mines, amounted in February to 32,544 ounces, valued at \$137,038, compared with 34,837 ounces valued at \$144,262 in January. 25,000 ounces valued at \$102,270 in February, 1912, and 5,179 ounces valued at \$23,681 in February, 1911.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a meager jobbing demand was reported for turpentine in Savannah and New York yesterday and a slightly weaker undertone developed in all of these centers. This weakening of the principal American markets was due chiefly to the apathetic conditions which have arisen since the temporary suspension and recent resumption of operations by the so-called "naval stores trust" whose plans for rehabilitation call for the sale of all of that company's holdings as speedily as consistent with advantageous marketing. Despite the declining tendency thus manifested New York operators continued to quote 45c per gallon for the spirits ex-yard.

Rosin—A moderate inquiry for common and good-strained and for the general sample E-grades constitutes all the business now noted in the New York market and, in view of the absence of an active demand for the medium and pale grades as well as for most of the low grades, local operators still describe their quotations as merely nominal. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.00, gen sam E \$5.50, graded B \$5.00, D \$5.00, E \$5.00, F \$5.00, G \$5.95, H \$6.00, I \$6.20, K \$6.85, M \$7.35, N \$7.75, WG \$7.85, WW \$8.10.

Tar and Pitch—There is no abatement in the buying of tar at \$6.00, but pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25@4.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 31s. 9d; rosin, common, steady at 14s. 11d.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 29s. 9d.

SAVANNAH—Turpentine spirits firm. Receipts 160, exports 1, stocks 15,062. Rosin firm. No sales. Receipts 100, exports 3,094, stock 86,614. Prices: WW, \$7.60; WG, \$7.40; N, \$7.30; M, \$6.95; K, \$6.25; L, \$5.60@5.65; H, \$5.40; G, \$5.30@5.37; F, \$5.25@5.27; E, \$5.20@5.22; D, \$5.15@5.20; B, \$5.10@5.20.

**CLEARING HOUSE**  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$32,216,971	\$35,897,691
Balance	2,668,182	2,086,553

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$57,383.

**UNITED RAILWAYS & ELECTRIC**  
BALTIMORE—Surplus earnings of the United Railways & Electric Company in 1912 were equal to about 7 per cent on the company's \$15,000,000 outstanding common stock, according to estimates made in well-informed financial circles.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF POND CREEK COAL COMPANY

In the first annual report of the Pond Creek Coal Company President A. F. Holden says in part:

On March 11, 1912, the first mine opening was begun and there have been up to the present time seven mines opened of varying present capacity, the highest present capacity of any mine being approximately 200 tons per day, with a prospective ultimate capacity of 1000 tons per day for each mine.

During November the company shipped 11,902 tons of coal, in December 24,119 tons, in January 35,142 tons, in February 28,313 tons. The coal thus shipped is the result of the development work and the mines are not yet, and will not be for some time, upon an operating basis.

There was on hand on Dec. 31, 1912, \$784,619, most of which, however, either has now (April, 1913) been expended or will be immediately required for the payment for equipment and construction already begun.

Stockholders are requested at annual meeting to authorize an increase in the capital stock to 35,000 shares (none of which is to be issued at this time) and the \$3,000,000 of bonds secured by a mortgage, of which, however, only \$2,000,000 will at the present time be issued. (The remaining \$1,000,000 will be retained in the treasury for future needs of the company.) These \$2,000,000 bonds, convertible into capital stock at \$25 per share, (that is, each \$1000 bond convertible into 40 shares of capital stock) have been underwritten by the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., subject to your approval, to net the company 94 per cent of their face value; that is, \$1,880,000. Bonds will bear 6 per cent interest, will be convertible into stock at any time within five years of their issuance and will be callable, upon proper notice, at the option of the company at 105 per cent.

These bonds thus underwritten by the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., will be offered to the stockholders at par in the ratio of one bond of \$1000 for each 100 shares of capital stock now outstanding, the total outstanding issue of capital stock being 200,000 shares, par value \$10 each.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1912, follows:

ASSETS	
Property account	\$1,623,700
Current assets	960,000
Deferred charges	1,405
Total	\$2,585,105
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$2,000,000
Share premium account	250,000
Current liabilities	280,524
Funds and reserve	2,945
Total	\$2,530,479

## MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC GAINS

Gross receipts of Massachusetts Electric Companies made a most hopeful gain in March of 7.6 per cent. This is practically a duplicate of the big increase of 7.3 per cent in January and in point of dollars and cents is actually greater. The gain last month was \$47,400 and in January \$45,500.

The March increase is the largest of any month this fiscal year. It was of course helped out by good weather on important dates, such as Saturdays and Sundays. Over 60 per cent of the gain came in the last two weeks of the month.

For the nine months to April 1 the Massachusetts Electric system has increased its gross revenue by \$232,000 and is now entering a quarter, two months of which will compare with poor months a year ago. It would be surprising if for the full year the expansion in revenue did not slightly exceed the \$300,000 mark, comparing with a 1912 gain in gross of \$235,000 and \$320,000 in 1911.

Massachusetts Electric has recently ordered 50 semi-converter cars which should be ready for service some time before the summer runs out. They will seat about 40 passengers each and are of the standard Ray State type.

## DIVIDENDS

The Savoy Oil Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 21 to holders of record April 10.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 15 to holders of record April 8.

A dividend of 1 per cent will be paid on May 1 to holders of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company first preferred stock of record April 16.

The Thompson Street Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its preferred stock payable May 15 to holders of record May 8.

For the half year ending March 31 a dividend of 2 per cent was declared by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, payable June 2 to shareholders of record April 30.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the second preferred stock, payable May 1 as registered April 10; also an extra dividend of \$1, payable April 10 as registered April 5.

Youngstown & Ohio railroad declared a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable March 31. Dividends have been at rate of 4 1/2 per cent a year, but declaration just made is at 7 per cent rate. Reduction is made with intention of putting stock on 5 per cent basis when it becomes cumulative July 1, 1913, and first regular 1 1/4 per cent dividend will be paid Sept. 30, 1913.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO. EARNINGS BREAK RECORDS

Indications Are That the Increase for Full Year Will Be Equal to Two Per Cent on Common Stock — Eight Months Showing Very Encouraging

The earnings of Massachusetts Gas are breaking all previous records. Up to the end of February the combined surplus for dividends of all subsidiary companies outside of the J. B. B. Coal Company, all the stock of which has not yet been purchased by Massachusetts Gas, was \$1,889,491, against \$1,546,952 for the corresponding eight months of the previous year. Of this increase of about \$340,000, \$240,000 was from the gas companies and \$100,000 from the coal companies.

If the earnings of eight months bear the same proportions to the earnings of the full year that they did in the previous year, the total earnings for dividends for the year will be \$2,720,000, against \$2,230,000 last year, the increase being equal to 2 per cent on the common stock of Massachusetts Gas. The actual earnings on Massachusetts Gas common this year should be nearer 7 per cent than 6 per cent.

The earnings from gas and coal respectively for the first eight months of the last seven fiscal years with the proportion of each, have been as follows: New England Gas & Coke being included in gas companies and Boston Tow Boat in coal companies.

8 months	Gas	Coal	Total
1907	\$1,206,247	\$1,206,247	100.0
1908	1,190,223	1,206,770	99.2
1909	1,154,465	1,230,117	95.4
1910	1,245,820	1,420,425	87.7
1911	1,383,439	1,508,953	88.2
1912	1,414,743	1,546,832	91.5
1913	1,600,537	1,889,491	87.9

The increase in six years has been \$683,244, of which \$454,310 has been in the earnings of the gas companies and \$228,934 in the earnings of the coal companies. Since 1909 there has been a steady increase in the earnings of the gas companies and the break in the growing coal earnings in 1912 was due to increased expenses instead of reduced tonnage. The amount of coal delivered by New England Gas & Coke last winter was larger than at any previous season but net earnings were smaller because the company spared no expense to deliver coal to its customers under the severe winter conditions existing in January and February and under the most adverse

conditions both on the railroads from the mines to tidewater and also from tidewater ports to the points of delivery in New England. This winter with practically no interruption at either end, the coal earnings show an increase of nearly 75 per cent over those of last year and an increase of \$43,000 over two years ago. In the fiscal year 1907 there were only five companies in the system, Boston Consolidated Gas, New England Gas & Coke, East Boston Gas, Chelsea Gas Light and Citizens' Gas of Quincy. East Boston and Chelsea have been consolidated since the Chelsea fire and the earnings of the four companies by years for the first eight months of the year since 1907 have been as follows:

	Boston	N. E. G.	East	Chelsea	Quincy
1907	\$250,250	\$250,250	\$250,250	\$250,250	\$250,250
1908	214,717	214,717	214,717	214,717	214,717
1909	174,315	174,315	174,315	174,315	174,315
1910	205,028	205,028	205,028	205,028	205,028
1911	267,230	267,230	267,230	267,230	267,230
1912	291,734	291,734	291,734	291,734	291,734
1913	390,140	390,140	390,140	390,140	390,140

\*Loss.  
Totals—1907—\$1,206,247 1911—\$1,206,247 1908—1,190,223 1912—1,206,770 1909—1,154,465 1913—1,230,117 1910—1,245,820 1914—1,420,425 1911—1,383,439 1915—1,508,953 1912—1,414,743 1916—1,546,832 1913—1,600,537 1917—1,889,491

The combined earnings of the companies which originally constituted Massachusetts Gas have increased \$397,844 in six years, the difference between this amount and the total gain by gas companies in six years of \$454,310 being accounted for by the purchase of the Newton & Watertown Gas Company.

The increase of nearly \$200,000 in Boston Consolidated Gas earnings for the six years is not as large as the actual increase as the electric department of its business. East Boston Gas has almost recovered from the effects of the Chelsea fire. Citizens of Quincy has turned from a loser into a profit earner and is now paying 5 per cent a year on its capital stock into Massachusetts Gas treasury. Boston Tow Boat which entered the system in 1910 is now earning twice as much as the Quincy Company and when Federal Coal & Coke has an opportunity to show its earning power, it will give a good account of itself.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Chicago will shortly receive \$2,500,000, being 55 per cent of net for 1912 from operation of surface traction lines.

Henry C. Erick Coke Company, the largest employer of labor in the Connelville coke region, has decided to establish swimming pools and gymnasiums at all of their plants in that territory.

Journal of Commerce says forthcoming \$7,500,000 ten-year 5 per cent bonds, state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, will be offered to public around 97. London allotment of \$4,000,000 will be shared by Amsterdam and Switzerland.

Monetary situation in Paris is much easier. At Tuesday's settlement contango did not exceed 3 per cent on the market, and 5 per cent on the coulisé.

Business is broadening among professionals, but public is still maintaining reserved attitude.

When directors of Denver & Rio Grande meet April 5, they will consider report of engineers on proposed electrification over Tennessee pass and Soldier summit at cost of \$8,500,000, \$3,000,000 for 131-mile Salt Lake division and \$5,500,000 for 86-mile line from Minturn to Salida. Estimates cover everything including electric locomotives.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit filed two mortgages necessitated by subway arrangement: first for \$100,000,000 by New York Municipal Corporation to Central Trust Co., to secure bonds of which \$40,000,000 are already authorized by public service commission; second for \$100,000,000 by New York Consolidated Railroad Co., actual operating concern of new system, to guarantee principal and interest of construction and equipment company bonds.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS**  
PHILADELPHIA—American Ry 38%, Cambria Steel 30%, Electric Star 24%, Gen Asphalt pfd 7 1/4%, Lehigh Nav trn 8 1/2%, Lehigh Valley 80%, Pennsylvania Steel pfd 7 1/4%, Philadelphia Company 43 1/2%, Philadelphia Company pfd 39 1/2%, Philadelphia Elec 23, Philadelphia Rap Tr 26, Philadelphia Tract 81, Union Tract 30%, United Gas Imp 87.

**ATCHISON CONVERTIBLES**  
NEW YORK—Notice is given to the holders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company 10-year 5 per cent convertible gold bonds, dated June 1, 1907, that in accordance with the terms of the right of conversion into the common stock of the company will cease on May 31 next.

**NEW CHICAGO BANK**  
CHICAGO—The state auditor of public accounts has issued to Robert Josslyn, E. W. Fleinly and A. R. Maloney a permit to organize the Commercial Trust Company, with \$500,000 capital stock.

**THE SUGAR MARKET**  
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar unchanged. London beets steady, April 9s. 11 1/4d, April 9s. 11 1/2d, May and March 10s. 2 1/4d.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 3)  
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co. U. S.  
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Inc.; Essex.  
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.  
Bangor, Me.—H. F. and H. C. Sawyer; St. Lincoln St.  
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Park St.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Adams.  
Butler, Pa.—W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 300 Summer St.  
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Company, at the Hotel Thornhill.  
Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Evansville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold of Arnold Heneager & Doyle; Bruns.  
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; 4th St.  
Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray Dill-rell Shoe Co.; Bruns.  
New Orleans—Ed Levy of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex.  
New York—W. J. Alexander of N. Fisher & Co.; Essex.  
New York—G. W. Downing of Chas. Williams & Co.; Essex.  
New York—S. L. Golden; U. S.  
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. W. Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
St. Louis—Mo.—G. E. Laue of Geo. F. Dettman & Co.; Touraine.  
Union, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.  
Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Emerson of Dunn McCarthy Co.; Essex.  
Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds of Craddock Terry & Co.; Tour.  
Quebec, Can.—J. V. Hatch; U. S.  
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade in information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

**ADVANTAGES OF ORIENT'S LINE**  
ALPINE, Tex.—An important change in the railroad traffic map of the Southwest will have been accomplished when Kansas City, Mexico & Orient completes at end of May its line into Alpine to connect with Southern Pacific. It will give a new route between Kansas City and Pacific coast points, as it is planned to operate through trains via Missouri Pacific between Kansas City and Wichita, Kan.; over the Orient to Alpine and thence over Southern Pacific to California points.

It will place Kansas City within 745 miles of Alpine and open up a large territory for jobbing centers of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The road also passes through the cattle country of western Texas and will afford it a much shorter outlet to the Pacific coast.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC**  
The railroad commission has approved issue of \$260,000 50-year 4 per cent bonds by Boston & Northern Street Railway, and of \$130,000 50-year 4 per cent bonds by Old Colony Street Railway, proceeds to be used for payment of certain floating indebtedness.

**PRESIDENT JOSSLYN RESIGNS**  
NEW YORK—B. S. Josslyn resigned as president of Portland, Light & Power Company, effective July 1.

## TAX REFUND IN MASSACHUSETTS

\$500,000

## The United Gas & Electric Corporation

### Convertible 5% Secured Gold Notes

Dated April 1, 1913 Due April 1, 1915  
Convertible after April 1, 1914, into 6-7% Preferred Stock, par for par  
Interest payable April 1st and October 1st at

### CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

The United Gas & Electric Corporation controls and operates public utility companies furnishing gas, electric light and power service in Altoona, Wilkes-Barre and Lancaster, Pa., Elmira, Lockport and Buffalo, N. Y., Richmond and Terre Haute, Ind., Colorado Springs, Colo., Hartford, Conn., Leavenworth, Kan., Houston, Tex., Bloomington, Ill., and New Orleans, La. The total population served is over 1,760,000.

### CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Preferred 6-7% Stock	\$25,000,000	\$9,453,000
Common Stock	20,000,000	8,378,686
Convertible 5% Notes	7,500,000	5,890,000

The United Gas & Electric Corporation owns all the common stocks of The United Gas & Electric Company of New Jersey, Lancaster County Railway & Light Company, Lancaster, Pa., Harrisburg Electric Service Company, Harrisburg, Pa., Houston Gas & Fuel Company, Houston, Texas, Consumers Electric Light & Power Company, New Orleans, La., and over 50% of the common stock of the International Traction Company of New Jersey, which latter company controls the street railway business in Buffalo, N. Y.

All the above stocks, conservatively valued at over \$16,000,000, are pledged with the Trustees as collateral security for these Convertible 5% Secured Gold Notes.

### EARNINGS

Proportion of Surplus Earnings of Subsidiary Companies accruing to the United Gas and Electric Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1912, as officially reported	\$1,148,628.15
Interest on Convertible 5% Notes then outstanding	275,000.00
Surplus	\$873,628.15

These Notes are followed by preferred and common shares having a market valuation of over \$10,000,000.

Annual taxes paid in Massachusetts on these "Tax Refund" Notes will be refunded promptly through the First National Bank, Boston, Mass., in accordance with and subject to the terms and provisions of an Agreement between The United Gas and Electric Corporation and First National Bank dated March 26, 1913. Copy of this Agreement may be obtained from the undersigned.



NEW ORLEANS—The Cleveland team of the American League defeated New Orleans Wednesday, 5 to 1. A home run by Matthews, catcher for New Orleans, in the fifth inning, gave New Orleans the only score. Cullop, Steen, O'Neill and C. composed Cleveland's battery.

**TELL NINE LEAVES FOR SOUTH**  
IACA, N. Y.—The Cornell baseball  
with Coach Sharpe in charge, left  
nesday for its southern Easter vaca-  
rip. The first game will be played  
Virginia University today

that James Thorpe, the famous athlete, will be retained by him. He is perfectly satisfied with the coach's work, and he is sure that as he learns the fine points of the game he will make a high-class major league player.

—ooo—  
manager Chance picks the National  
clubs to finish the championship  
in the following order: New  
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago,  
Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis and

se of the Michigan football team have an added feature in the presence of Coach Fielding H. Yost. In past years it has been the rule to have the direct the early work by correspondence. This year Yost has found it desirable to be in Ann Arbor for a time.

**DETROIT BEATS EASY GAME 4 TO 0**  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Detroit  
Americans defeated the Chattanooga  
League team, 4 to 0, Wednes-  
day afternoon. Dubuc pitched for De-

**HOLY CROSS, April 9th**  
**FENWAY PARK AT 3:30**  
Losing Game with Athletics Apr. 10th  
Tickets on sale now at Wright & Dit-  
s, 344 Washington St.

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**SEEKS  
YOUR  
TRADE**

**TAILOR.**

SS SEEKS  
YOUR  
TRADE TAILOR.



## THE HOME FORUM

## EXCURSION INTO THE USE OF PRONOUNS

ONE of the most persistent of the solecisms which are allowed to mar English speech is that regrettable phrase, "It is me." As an English locution the phrase has neither an ancient nor an elevated origin. It appears to date from about the middle of the sixteenth century when there was a considerable slackening of the rigid lines drawn between the nominative and accusative. It was then that the distinction between *ye* and *you* as subject and *you* as object was permanently broken down.

Wycherly, the English dramatist, is thought to have given origin to "It is me" when he made a character say, "It was not me you followed." Sir Andrew Aguecheek, however, had said, "That's me, I warrant you," long before this.

"That's me" had also occurred in a play written by Van Brugh and Cibber, and Addison puts "It is not me" into the mouth of his Drummer. From the time of these plays to that of Thackeray's "Little Billee," and since, the phrase has never lacked a certain vogue. It has entrenched itself colloquially and even crept into written discourse. Although constantly discredited, it still receives many a longing backward look from such as are loth to relinquish it. Occasionally, too, there is an intentional, half-defiant use made of it, perhaps with a laugh, as if to say, "There it is; make what you like of it."

Attention has recently been called to the fact that stars on the stage use the expression, and there are always a few who profess to look upon the inflexible use of "It is I" as pedantic. So when one author writes that the "chief offenders are ladies and children," a reader who happens to belong in either of those categories is in doubt whether to give thanks for a rebuke or a smile.

Pronouns are thought to be the most ancient of all parts of speech, and are practically the same in all languages. Richard Grant White says: "The number of people of all climes and tongues to whom 'me' has the same signification (with modifications of pronunciation too

slight for consideration) is to be counted only by hundreds of millions, and this identity of the expression of 'self' from 'not self' stretches back into the remotest ages."

Now, this consideration, namely, that "me" has the same signification in many languages, has direct bearing upon the argument that because "C'est moi" is correct, "It is me" may be justified; for the French has "me" as well as *moi*, while the English is like almost all other languages in having only the one oblique form in the first person singular. So any argument based upon "C'est moi" is really against rather than for the locution under discussion. A half century ago Dean Alford used the argument from "C'est moi" in "The Queen's English,"

## Value of Goodness

Nothing is to be compared for value with goodness; riches, honor, power, pleasure, learning, the whole world and all in it are not worth having in comparison with being good; and the utterly best thing for a man is to be good, even though he were never rewarded for it; and the utterly worst thing for a man is to be bad, even though he were never punished for it.—Charles Kingsley.

## Extracts From Poems of Thomas Traherne

The following extracts are from the poems of Thomas Traherne, a poet of the seventeenth century whose work remained unknown till 1897, when his manuscripts were brought for a few pence and narrowly escaped destruction.

Thoughts are the angels which we send abroad.

To visit all the parts of God's abode.

All wisdom in a thought doth shine.

By thoughts alone the soul is made divine.

Thoughts are springs of all our actions here.

On earth, though they themselves do not appear.

They are the springs of beauty, order, peace.

The city's gallantries, the fields' increase.

Rule, government and kingdoms flow from them.

And so doth all the New Jerusalem.

At least the glory, splendor and delight.

For 'tis by thoughts that even she is bright.

His omnipresence is an endless sphere.

Wherein all worlds as His delights appear.

His bounty is the spring of all delight.

Our blessedness like His is infinite.

His glory endless is and doth surround

And fill all worlds without end or bound.

What hinders then but we in heaven may be

Even here on earth, did we but rightly see?

The life and splendor of felicity.

Whose floods so overflowing be.

The streams of joy which round about his throne.

Enrich and fill each holy one.

Are so abundant that we can spare all, even all to any man.

And have it all ourselves!

Nay, have the more! We long to make them see

The sweetness of felicity.

## General Fremont's Flag

At the dedication of the Southwest museum, Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont, daughter of the "Pathfinder," presented the flag unfurled by her father, Gen. John C. Fremont, on the crest of the Rockies, Aug. 16, 1842, to the museum, says the New Era.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Horse Trained by Kindness

As a traveling salesman in the southern states, several years ago, with a route covering a wide stretch of country territory, it became necessary for me to have a horse and buggy, writes R. M. Lockhart in Our Dumb Animals.

I purchased my outfit at Thomasville, Ga., and prepared to start upon a long trip. I was informed that this horse was so wild that no one could drive him.

The first thing I did was to cut off the blinders from the bridle so that my horse could see me and assure himself, whenever he liked, that I was with him, no matter where our business took us or what strange scenes or obstacles we encountered.

I took pains to see that his harness fitted him, started off and for the next two months almost waited for him to run away. He had grown so affectionate and been so gentle that I began to travel with the lines fastened to a hook in the top of my vehicle and allow him to go as he pleased.

He quickly learned to be guided by the motions of my hands and I thought at times I saw him turn his eyes towards me as if inquiring the right direction.

When I made my calls I left him standing untied and it mattered not how long I was away, he awaited patiently my return and greeted me with a joyous whinny and a rub of his head against my body.

I taught him to obey the sound of a

bolstering it up with still earlier authority. But he was met with an outcry from both English and American scholars.

Again, it has long been argued with vigor that "me" is a secondary or equivalent nominative, being a separate stem from *I*, and therefore not subject to the rule requiring "he" instead of "him" and "her," these objectives having the signs (-m and -r respectively) of cases other than the nominative. But although "me" may have no etymological relation to "I," it is the adopted accusative of "I" and should not be used in the nominative.

Another attempt to justify "It is me," rests upon the notion that "It is I" belongs to exalted speech; that "It is me," is a legitimate variation for a humbler mood. Just a little recollection of the finest English dramas, and a cursory examination of the King James Bible, shows this to be an untenable supposition; for although "It is I; be not afraid," was spoken in an awe-inspiring moment, it was from the depths of humility and self-searching that the disciples said, each in his turn, "Is it I?"

When Dean Alford made the statement: "This 'It is me' is an expression everybody uses," Washington Moon, in his book "The Dean's English," replied that no educated American would venture to say "It is me," while repudiating the assertion as well for his own countrymen. Since that time good usage—really the last authority in language—has distinctly stamped "It is me" and its kindred as intruders upon either written or spoken English.

Many subjects might be pursued through many enticing bypaths, including that taking up the use of the dative, as "He chopped me it in sunder." But the slight inquiry here followed tends to prove that there is no ground for admitting a perfectly avoidable deviation into a diction already perplexed by other difficult problems. As to the children, if one head of the family says, "It is I" when the other head asks, "Who is there?" it is quite certain that the sons and daughters of the family will say "It is I" in answer to a similar question, for children are trained in speech more by what they hear in the home than by what they learn from books.

## Impressions of the Post-Impressionists

Some one writing from New York about the exhibit of futurist art says in the Bellman that it is worth while to stand for an hour in one of these galleries and listen to the comments of people. Everybody has a different way of expressing his comic despair. The picture of the figure descending a staircase looks more like a staircase descending on the figure, and the famous sculpture portrait that is so much like an egg with eyes carved on it is said to be not sculptured but laid. The pictures seem to be a new form of the picture puzzle, only here one is given the picture, the problem being to pick out the pieces. The paintings as reproduced in many instances look as if some one had fitted together wholly at random the pieces of a very sketchily drawn picture. There is enough hint of familiar form to set the eye eagerly searching for the clue. The "find the third man" of the newspaper puzzle (the third man being found by turning the picture upside down and looking in the branches of the tree) is another point of departure which might be identified for the new art. In these pictures every figure or outline is to be "found," and is far sought indeed. One painting appears as a mere series of blotches, a splash of green in one corner, a smudge of red in another. A lady turned from it saying that she thought benzine would take it out.

## Today's Puzzle

## HIDDEN INVENTOR

The name of a modern, world-famed inventor is contained in the following six sentences. If the right one syllable words are selected, one from each sentence and written one below another their initial letters will spell the inventor's name:

1. The voices of children merrily wake the silent forest.
2. To possess much money does not signify that one is rich.
3. A little salt and lemon juice will remove an ink stain.
4. Honesty is a more precious possession than gold.
5. Always heed the warning of your elders.
6. If at first you don't succeed, try again.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Crossword enigma: GARDEN

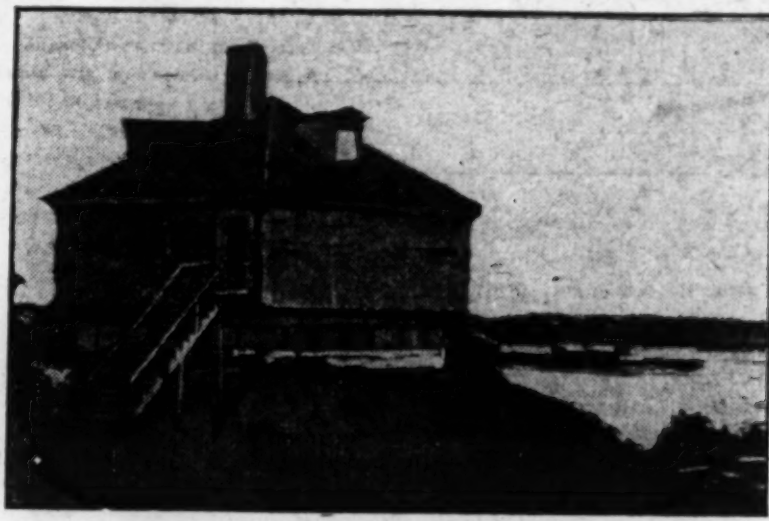
## Jests and Sober Judgments

In a recent story one of the characters who is lacking a sense of humor is shown as setting himself very decidedly against that type of funmaking which is done with a sober face. The man who jests with an air of gravity makes things very hard for his vis a vis. He seems to be saying ridiculous things. He sometimes appears to be saying the most utterly ignorant things. He sometimes even says things that are very bad grammar. Now if he would only smile when he meant a joke or look conscious or twinkle his eyes then one would feel safer. But to hear a gentleman in a perfectly level voice make remarks which an uninformed person might easily make—such, for instance, as calling a knight's armor a tin overcoat—is very disturbing when you really do not know just the extent of your interlocutor's erudition and are yourself not in the habit of saying what you do not mean.

Truly the ways of the joker are hard to be followed to the serious minded. But the man with a sense of humor also has his side of the story. For what about the shock which any one of us may feel when our jocosity is mistaken for ignorance? A lady was once paired-off as the last guest at the tennis court with a gentleman named Hopkins. She archly remarked that he had a bad partner, but it was a case of Hopkins' choice. Another guest subtly corrected her, saying, "Hobson's choice, don't you mean?" Such are the plights of those who would be quick of wit.

What wouldst thou have a good great man obtain?  
Palaces, titles, salary, a golden chain?  
Greatness and goodness are not means but ends.  
—Coleridge.

## EARLY AMERICAN BLOCKHOUSE



PIONEER BLOCKHOUSE, KITTERY, ME.

NO one who has read Cooper's novels can see a picture of a bona fide American blockhouse without interest. The blockhouse was often the center of refuge for the early settlers when Indians threatened.

The word blockhouse is not American for it exists in the languages of northern Europe and it appears to have meant a house that blocked a passage to a mountain or up a river. Later it was supposed to mean a house built of blocks or huge timbers. The name seems to have been formerly applied to any fort that defended a pass, or to a stockade. Kittery, one of the older settlements of New England, is opposite Portsmouth, N. H., at the mouth of the Piscataqua river.

## Youth and a Little Farm

If, while they are little, both boys and girls are presented with a definite piece of ground and equipped with seeds and implements, and set to working there with the understanding that what they make is theirs, the sense of ownership and initiative will not only soon make them self-supporting, says a writer in Little Farms magazine, but they will learn to love the land which cordially responds to the intelligent labor of their hands. When once you have implanted in the human heart love for a certain spot it is difficult to dispel it, and the boy or girl who is well rooted in the country home, by tendrils of affection, will not care to leave.

## What They Read in Oregon

What they read in Oregon ought not to be very different from what they read in Maine. The two Portlanders are good representative American cities, and the 3000 miles separating them do not mean a like sundering of interests. Nevertheless, eastern readers and others may like to hear from the officials of the Library Association of Portland, Ore., something about the reading habits of the people of Multnomah county, over which that growing institution now extends its activities, says the Dial. In light reading the most popular author appears to be Dickens, with Victor Hugo, Dumas, Mark Twain and Bulwer Lytton following on his heels. Of almost equal popularity, reports the librarian, are Jane Austen (who would have thought it?), Mr. Kipling, Owen Wister, Dr. Weir Mitchell, and Charles Reade. Also it is to be noted that the vacation privilege of drawing an extra number of books for a prolonged period is extended to traveling men throughout the year, but "no fiction is included, as trains and hotels supply novels generously," which cannot be said of eastern trains and hotels, as a rule. In selecting books for purchase the library pursues no narrow policy. "Nothing human is foreign to us," declares the president of its board of directors, and "whatever has taken literary form, with sincerity of purpose, may be needed on the shelves of a public library."

## Twenty-Four Hour Clocks for Paris

The French under-secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, M. Chaumet, has made arrangements for the trial at the Saint Lazare station in Paris, and at various city postoffices, of a new clock adapted to postal and railway time reckoning such as has been recently introduced into France. The time tables reckon hours up to 24, starting at midnight. The dial of the new clock is an ordinary one marking the hours from 1 to 12. When the hands reach 1 o'clock p. m. a special mechanism changes the face of the clock so that the figures shown are from 13 to 24 o'clock. At 1 a. m. the former face reappears.

Great men are they who see that spiritual is stronger than any material force; that thoughts rule the world.—Emerson.

## SPIRITUALLY MINDED

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IS IT not true that in the thought of a great many people there is a certain element of vague mysticism, if not actually of superstition, associated with the words "spirit" and "spiritual"? Is not spirit often thought of as something ethereal and remote, and as having little if any connection with our present existence? To one holding such a misconception as this the declaration that God is Spirit would tend to place God Himself in the category of the intangible and unknowable, whereas the right understanding of the term removes all sense of mystery and makes Spirit, God, the vital, essential factor of every day and every moment.

Webster's dictionary has given us this definition of spirit: "Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence; an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or embodiment" (Reference History edition, 1902). Surely here is no hint of vagueness or mystery; "life, or living substance" and "intelligence" are not terms of mysticism and superstition, but of the utmost practical everyday significance to each one of us. So commonly, however, are the words "life" and "intelligence" misused that we must not overlook the qualifying clauses in the definition cited. The lexicographer makes it plain that, though spirit is life, it is not identical with the so-called corporeal or physical life to which the material senses seem to bear witness, but must be "considered independently of corporeal existence." This definition may help the beginner to grasp the declaration in the Christian Science text-book, that God is "Mind" and "Spirit," but it must be understood that these names are used in Christian Science as synonymous

terms for the Deity only in their highest spiritual sense. Mrs. Eddy is careful to place the adjectives "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite," before the nouns "Mind" and "Spirit" in her definition of God on page 465 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

St. Paul's assurance to the Romans that "to be spiritually minded is life and peace" is cherished by Christians of whatever denomination, and yet its true meaning and applicability to the needs of mankind are discernible only through the right understanding of what it means to be "spiritually minded." Here again we need to realize that spiritual-mindedness is not a condition of dreamy absentmindedness, or a state incompatible with a practical daily life. Paraphrasing from Webster's definition, the apostle's declaration may be amplified thus: To know that Mind (God) is independent of corporeal existence; to conceive of intelligence as apart from any physical organization or embodiment, is life and peace.

And surely with this statement the most practical-minded realist cannot quarrel. For what event, condition, or circumstance can operate to disturb the life or peace of him who is thoroughly grounded in these two propositions? Could fear, that greatest foe to peace, present itself to a mind independent of corporeal existence? Is there any opportunity for sickness in an intelligence apart from physical embodiment? Could sin of any sort obtain in a mind that is taking no thought for the body? The life and peace of such beatified Truth-knowing is forever secure from encroachments of evil in whatsoever guise.

The great necessity of humanity is the attainment of this spiritually-minded condition which is precedent to the sure realization of its resultant life and peace. That this understanding is attainable here and now, instead of belonging to a future-world existence, is a state-

ment which Christian Science is daily substantiating. Since Spirit, God, is ever present, why should not spiritual-mindedness be a present possibility for humanity? Indeed, since God is Mind and is infinite, there is really no other Mind than Spirit, and this Mind is reflected by His likeness, man.

Jesus distinctly disclaimed any other mind in his statements, "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself," and "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," and on this basis of true spirituality he accomplished his marvelous demonstrations of God's power and man's ability to reflect this power. Citing Jesus' words Mrs. Eddy says, "There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance," and she further declares, "The human thought must free itself from self-imposed materiality and bondage. . . . Mind is not helpless. Intelligence is not mute before non-intelligence" (Science and Health, pp. 134, 191).

Here, then, is indicated the course of action—rather, the method of enlightened right thinking—by which this realization of life and peace is to be attained. "The human thought must free itself," must work out its own salvation, and it must do this by intelligently and persistently refusing to give audience to thoughts which come from any source other than "the Father," the divine Mind which is Spirit. As we thus declare that we too can do nothing of ourselves, that we can think no thoughts, entertain no beliefs, experience no conditions but what we "see the Father do," we shall learn that the only legitimate human thinking is the reflection of God's thoughts, and the harmony and perfection of man will then be established on an indestructible foundation. Thus shall we come into man's rightful heritage of life and peace.

## Education in Work

I determined that I would get my education out of my work. I would learn . . . about life by learning to deal with men. I would try to learn something from every man I met. . . . I learned something from big men and something from little men, from the man with prejudice and the man without prejudice. I studied and understood them I found that I began to like men better; even those who treated me badly did not cause me to lose my temper or patience, as soon as I found that I could learn something from them. —Booker Washington.

## Beethoven's Folk Music

When we remember how Beethoven was honored at last even in Paris, and what his name means in America, we read with some wonder the account of him as the most purely German of composers which appears in an article on nationalism in music in the Atlantic. Of course, Beethoven is German, but that nationalism in music is something which really divides it from the sympathies of other nations one must doubt, in view of the hold which Beethoven has over all musicians of every land. This writer says:

In spite of their occasional use of some foreign mode of expression, the master composers touch their highest point when they sing their native strains. Beethoven departed from the Teutonic idiom less than any other of the Viennese three. He is a true German; the virtue of his music belongs to the German folk.

## CITIZENSHIP OF PORTO RICANS

THE many futile attempts of Porto Rico to have United States citizenship conferred upon its adult population brings to attention the curious conditions prevailing with reference to the right of the native of that island to a flag and a country. It is a fact that the Porto Rican is not a citizen, says the New York Sun. This might not seem so much of an injustice so long as he maintained his residence in the land of his birth. Residents of territories of the United States before these territories were admitted to statehood had no voice in the selection of federal executives. But here the comparison ends. The resident of a United States territory if born an American had a right to a vote on federal matters as soon as he removed to a recognized state of the Union. If not born an American he then had the right to citizenship papers after renouncing allegiance to his native country and residing in his adopted state the lawful period.

The Porto Rican cannot do this, however. If he sails into New York he has the right of entrance to the city because he is a citizen of a possession under the flag. But he cannot vote either in city, state or national election. He is a citizen of Porto Rico, but not of the United States. He cannot try to become a citizen like a foreigner, by renouncing allegiance to his native country, because his country is part of the United States and he cannot renounce the United States in order to become a citizen of the

United States, even though he never returns to Porto Rico.

Now here comes the odd way in which he can become a citizen of the United States lawfully: Mr. Porto Rican can take ship to England. He can there renounce allegiance to the United States and become a British subject. Later he can sail into New York harbor a British subject. Then if he desires he can renounce allegiance to King George and become an American citizen and vote.

## Practical Uses of Geology

Each fossiliferous rock bed contains characteristic forms or groups of forms that determine the period in which it was mud or sand. Former Director Powell of the United States geological survey once tersely explained to a congressional committee the value of paleontology by saying that it is "the geologist's clock," by which he tells the time when rock beds were formed. The economic importance of paleontology has been repeatedly shown, says the Argonaut. In the earliest exploitation of anthracite coal thousands of dollars were fruitlessly expended until the New York geologist showed that the beds in that state could contain no coal. The fossils in the rocks exploited are Devonian, whereas the fossils of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal beds belong to the carboniferous, a much later period. This discovery at once stopped a useless expenditure of money.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief. ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS: Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID: United States, Canada and Mexico. Daily, one year, \$5.00. Daily, six months, \$3.00. In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 3, 1913

### Those Chamber of Commerce Resolutions

WHEN the Boston Chamber of Commerce emerges from its investigation of the railroad situation in New England with a series of resolutions there is recognized at least a valuable expression of opinion, even though the unanimous conclusions of its 24 directors were not given the undivided indorsement of the several hundred members who voted upon them. The worth of the resolutions is to be better gauged by their subsequent effect upon the situation than by critical reading of their terms. Platforms are familiarly less impressive than performance, and the uncertainty in this case is the greater because the fulfillment rests with other powers than the framers of the resolutions—must be looked for in the greater impetus of Legislatures, in the effective application of public sentiment and, more immediately, in a change of policy in the railroad management. How much will be realized from these seats of power is a matter of speculation.

If the report is to be taken as an indorsement of the present New Haven management, it is next to futile. No sweeping conclusion, either of condemnation or of partizan defense, can go far in practical effect. Less in the terms of the report than in the members' disapprobation of the proffered amendment to make clear that the management was not indorsed is the uncomfortable indication of a disposition to overlook complaints and to obscure the mass of well-supported disapproval.

It may be believed that the action of the chamber reaches its highest value when it says to the railroad systems that it stands ready to aid in bringing about the better understanding between the road and the public as to their respective rights and obligations, that it desires to assist the railroads in obtaining fair treatment from the public and to insist that the public receive fair treatment from the railroads, while it promises to continue the effort to represent the legitimate requirements of the shippers and other patrons of the road. This declaration looks to a wider conference of the railroad heads with the representatives of the business interests and those who stand in places of power in the state governments. It is in the lack of such conference and the continuance of partizan dispute and difference that power has been sacrificed. How little help to that end would be a report from however high business authority that could be read as only a complaisant indorsement of the present management!

After all the study of the chamber and after the close reading of its conclusions we still feel a doubt that the heart of the matter has been reached. The resolutions propose larger local representation in the directorate, but how far is the belief that the directors are free agents in matters of general policy to be indulged? Recent events, crowding fast upon each other, bear witness to the centralized financial power behind the transportation companies. The ownership lies under the surface, out of sight of the public—not the ownership of the majority spread among all holders, but the active, dominant, dictating ownership with its interlockings and its unknown intent. In that quarter alone, we feel, must be sought the answer as to the road's disposition toward the whole New England transportation development, toward New England itself and its industrial and commercial interests.

Discussion of items of administration is trivial and the hope of progress on broad lines shadowy so long as it is not known what is in the minds of the dominant group toward this region and its concerns, the minds of those men who are coming to be seen as the holders of the real control through their financial mastery. Possibly it was beyond the range of the chamber's inquiry to discover the soundness or falsity of the belief that there was little real concern for New England among these, an indifference, maybe an antagonism. But there is only a scratching of the surface in all that is offered in the chamber's resolutions if there is now in effect an interlocking of New England's transportation interests with others that may not be joined to New England's good. Yet if the Chamber of Commerce has not contributed vitally to the immediate readjustment of strained relations and has not gone to the full distance in discovery, its writing of opinions is a positive value in keeping up that public discussion and agitation through which alone, perhaps, New England can uphold the hands of its real friends and work toward the final true solution.

### Persia

THE condition of things in Persia is going from bad to worse. Unless something is done in the immediate future to bring to a close the policy of drift, a state of anarchy will arise which will require the despatch from India not only of an expedition, but of an expedition of considerable magnitude. Whatever spot on the face of the globe may have gained through the negotiation of the triple entente, that spot is certainly not Persia. Designed, as it largely was, to bring peace between the conflicting interests of Russia and the United Kingdom, it can only be said to have achieved a paper success. What was prophesied, from the first, by those best acquainted with the methods of London and St. Petersburg is precisely what has come to pass. The Russian consular service, with that sublime disregard of the engagements of its foreign office which characterizes it, has converted its influence in the northern sphere into a practical occupation. Downing street, on the other hand, more suo, has abdicated, in the southern zone, in favor of the tribes. The roads are just about as safe for the caravans as the straits were for the Indianmen in the era of the Dey of Algiers.

The course of peaceable penetration by which the province of Azerbaijan has been rendered practically as Russian as that of Orenburg is no secret to the readers of this paper; and now there comes the news that Salar-ed-Dowleh, the brother of the ex-Shah, has been appointed Governor of the Caspian province known as Ghilan. The Persian committee, through whom this news comes, are of opinion that making the brother of Muhammad Ali door-keeper of the gate of Persia is tantamount to the recall of a prince whose rule was a disgrace to the country. Most people will be inclined to think that the fears of the Persian committee are exaggerated.

The fraternal affections of oriental princes are commonly typified by the sword, and it is not probable that the new Governor of Ghilan will be at all likely to open the door to a prince whose first act would probably be to depose him, if not something worse. It is far more likely that Salar-ed-Dowleh will attempt to hold the door in order to climb himself on to the peacock throne.

The real danger in Persia does not lie in the ex-Shah or his brother. It lies in the fact that the country is slowly falling into utter anarchy, owing to the absence of any power in the capital capable of ruling the country. It has been insisted, over and over again, that this is the policy of Russia, and that Sir Edward Grey has become a party to it, not from any affection for it, but because he is as determinedly opposed as is the government of India to the occupation of southern Persia which would bring the boundaries of the United Kingdom and Russia face to face on an actually indefensible frontier. This policy of *laissez faire* is breeding its inevitable result. Southern Persia has been given up to brigandage, and the very danger which Sir Edward fears is slowly and inevitably being brought about by the means he has taken to avoid it. Inevitably Russia and the United Kingdom will be forced in the immediate future to make themselves responsible for the government of Persia. That, sooner or later, means partition. The only way of avoiding this is the establishment of a strong central authority, if that is not now too late.

It is proposed to create in New York city an auto-stage system similar to that successfully operated in London, Eng. The feasibility and probability of an enterprise of this kind in an American city have long been under discussion. Some European cities much smaller than London use auto-buses for general traffic, but at varying fares. Some of the smaller cities of the United States, Evanston in Illinois among them, have carried on experiments along this line. It has been demonstrated that with a sufficient patronage the auto-bus could be made profitable on the basis of a 5-cent fare. It must not run empty one way, however, nor half empty both ways, if it would be profitable.

At present the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, a corporation associated with the New York Railways Company, enjoys somewhat of a monopoly in that city. Those who propose to establish the general auto-bus service say that the first step necessary to the success of their undertaking is the removal of this monopoly. They are not themselves asking for any exclusive privileges. They seek, so they say, simply the privilege of running their buses over any street on which they may elect to operate them. As soon as this is granted, they promise to put 1000 stages on the New York thoroughfares with all expedition, and that this number shall soon be increased to 10,000. Thus, they aver, all the other lines will be relieved of strap-hangers. A seat will be guaranteed to every passenger. "As soon as the bus is filled," says the spokesman of the projectors, "off she'll go." The same person is quoted as saying that, the company proposes to have a very comfortable service. The stages will have seats for eighteen passengers. They will be open in summer—no seats on top—closed in winter and heated electrically. The new electric wheel motors will be used, and the operation of the stages will be practically noiseless.

It is understood that the authorities having to do with such matters in the metropolis are favorable to changes in the law that will render the streets accessible to independent transportation lines, and that the Legislature will be asked immediately to open the way for the introduction of the 5-cent auto-bus system. If it shall be introduced successfully in New York it will mean a great change in the entire aspect of the intramural transportation question, not only there but in all large cities.

### Governing the Philippines

THE effort to retain under a Democratic administration the services of W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General apparently has come to naught, though the forces working for him were influential. How much further reconstruction of the commission is to go is a matter of debate at Washington both in official circles and elsewhere. Signs point to considerable change; but for reasons in no way discreditable to the supplanted persons' characters or attainments. President Wilson evidently is determined to get the point of view of a new set of men, coming to the task of supervision and inspection without any prepossessions and able to give him and his advisers that counsel which they desire to have before they stand sponsor for the Jones bill or any similar effort to make practical and effective the policy toward the islands defined in the last Democratic national platform. Yet of course, as we take it, the President will not fail to retain some members of the commission who have had experience in the islands.

There will be in the country a considerable body of opinion critical of the concession made to partizanship by the impending changes. It will be insisted that the national dependencies should not have to suffer administrative changes influenced in any way by politics on the mainland. It will be intimated that a special commission, made up of eminent civilians, might better have been chosen for the specific task which the President desires executed ere he takes any decisive step. Such a body of investigators, wholly engaged in the task of research and appraisal, could bring forth a more comprehensive and judicial report than men who also are busy learning their elementary administrative duties as commissioners.

The Monitor still hopes to hear that the task of investigation may be referred to such an independent commission, a report which, if coming from men of eminence, would go far toward preparing the public to act intelligently upon such recommendations as the President later might make to Congress and to the country. Neither the Filipino nor the "patriot" American official long resident in the islands, whether the latter be a civilian or a soldier, is able to view the issue of independency with that disinterestedness which should characterize witnesses whose evidence is to settle national policy.

TWO THIRDS of the 3,500,000 people of Massachusetts are savings bank depositors, and they have laid aside the aggregate sum of \$868,625,098. It is probable that a majority of them have but small amounts to their credit, but the important thing is that they are able to save something.

THE United States department of agriculture is asked to hand down an opinion as to the legal proportion of cereal to meat in a sausage. Those who think a cabinet officer should not be possessed of special qualifications for his post are greatly mistaken.

### Is the 5-Cent Auto Bus Coming?

### Forwarding a Great Industry

IN SIXTY years the cotton crop of the United States has quintupled in volume. Within the last six years it has grown from 11,320,000 bales to 16,043,000 bales. In twelve years the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States have increased in value from less than \$10,000,000 to more than \$50,000,000. But of far greater interest and importance from an American point of view is the fact that the cotton industry of the United States has grown to the point where it employs 378,000 hands who annually produce cotton goods to the value of \$628,392,000. Workers whose numbers cannot be definitely stated place an additional value upon this product, through manufacturing the goods into merchantable articles, of \$270,562,000.

These figures will serve to indicate the magnitude of the business represented by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which holds its next annual meeting in Boston late in the present month. The gathering will concern itself mainly, of course, with the discussion of economies connected with the industry. Papers to be read show this by their various titles, and they show, also, how systematically, how comprehensively and how thoroughly are the various branches of the trade ordered and specialized. Such subjects, for instance, as "Beam Dyeing, the Modern Method," "Dyeing from Different Solvents," "Moisture in Cotton and Cotton Fabrics," "Tests of Yarn and Cloth," are to be dealt with, but here and there in the program is a departure from the purely economic into the social phases of the industry, as, for example, in a paper on "Importance of Closer Touch Between the Executives and Officers in Mills."

One would like to add after the word "touch" the words "and sympathy," even though this might appear rather too great a concession to the sentimental by so seriously-minded a body of men as those engaged in the cotton trade. But, as a matter of fact, a little sentiment, or a great deal of it, needs to be infused into the cotton and other great industries, not only for their own good, but with regard for the welfare of the nation. The figures we have given exhibit remarkable growth and strength in the cotton trade. They speak for future prosperity. They tell a story of American trade expansion that must be full of cheer for those absorbed in material progress. But right here is where pause should be taken. Nothing on this earth is more certain than that real and permanent industrial expansion and prosperity in the United States will depend ultimately upon the social condition of the worker. Neither the cotton nor any other industry should lose sight of the fact that hand-in-hand with improved methods of manufacture, with improved economies, with improved machinery, with the advancement of knowledge in spinning, dyeing and marketing—if the trade is to have a stable foundation and the nation is to share in the benefits of its enlargement—there must be corresponding improvement in the condition of the operatives.

It is sincerely to be hoped that, regardless of the restrictions marked for the papers, the cotton manufacturers assembled in this city toward the close of the month will take up and deal as broadly with the human as with the commercial phases of their great and growing industry.

THE South African Union imported automobiles in 1912 to the value of more than \$1,000,000 in excess of its importations for the previous year. At the present rate of expansion in this line the great stretches of veldt once trekked by the Boers will be as lively as the Kansas and Nebraska prairies.

SOMEBODY seems to have timed the President a few days ago when he was shaking hands with school teachers and school girls, for it is published that he did it at the rate of forty-six a minute. If this is correct, half of them must have received the up and the other half the down shake.

THE Russian government railways last year conducted 444 schools for primary education, 228 of which had a course of two or more years, and 216 of one year. The idea that education can go hand-in-hand with employment is spreading over the globe.

EUROPE and America are not setting a very praiseworthy example to Asia. There is Japan, for instance, a nation already heavily burdened with obligations, talking of spending \$182,000,000 on warships.

ALFRED NOYES is credited with saying that there are many poets who ought to be swinging a pick. There are doubtless many poets who are doing just this.

ONE way to encourage international yacht racing would be to put the America's cup in perpetual storage and begin trying for another.

IF THE Senate approve, the next Indian commissioner is to be Fuller E. Callaway, a Georgia manufacturer and merchant, whose service as a state railroad commissioner has disclosed him as a man of modern views and positive policy, given to getting things done. His special sponsor is Secretary Lane, who, as interstate commerce commissioner, was impressed with the Georgian's capacity and character, and, it is said, now wishes him as his lieutenant in the interior department to aid in ending abuses and in reforming departmental administrative methods. This sounds well. May deed justify prophesy. The President has had his eyes opened as to conditions within the bureau of Indian affairs which call for change. Secretary Lane knows the western country and what can and should be done for the Indian, especially in the way of protection from Caucasian cupidity. The new commissioner and bureau chief has been tested and found efficient in combating powerful anti-social influences. With these men interested, it would seem as if, a year hence, conditions on many of the reservations might be bettered considerably, the bureau's own status within the interior department clearly defined, and the commissioner's authority increased.

One of the first tasks of the prospective commissioner will be to take action on the volume of evidence just presented by W. K. Moorhead as to the thieving from Indians that has been noted on some of the Oklahoma reservations. Peculiarly urgent is the need of action by the department and by the bureau which will conserve the tribes' rights not only to the soil granted them by Congress but also to the mineral values that are below the surface and the hydro-electric rights of which the whites are striving earnestly to gain legal control.

### New Indian Commissioner